FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 AUGUST 1983

Lebanon

Political Developments — The Lebanese Army will enter the Ash-Shuf region soon, and it will be "unreasonable" if anyone aims "a Lebanese weapon at it" because the Army is the only alternative to the occupation forces and the "advocates of discord and fighting," President Amin al-Jumayyil declared in an address to the nation broadcast by Beirut radio. Reaffirming that the Army's mission is to protect all Lebanese without discrimination or partiality, he asked rhetorically whether anyone will disagree with the government if it decides to abolish armed manifestations by any party in the mountain area or elsewhere on Lebanese territory. Action is necessary to spread national sovereignty over all areas surrounding Beirut, beginning with the mountain, in order to put an end to the recurrence of "illegitimate practices" and "security gaps" in the Greater Beirut area, he added.

In another development, Phalangist Party leader Pierre al-Jumayyil said in a statement that the Phalangists will be willing to withdraw their military presence from the Ash-Shuf area in order to facilitate the Army's task of filling the security vacuum after the IDF withdraws, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Meanwhile, the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) militia commander in the Ash-Shuf stressed in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem television that the Druze will not permit the Lebanese Army to enter the area before a political agreement is reached with the Lebanese Government. He said the Phalangists must leave the area. PSP leader Walid Junblatt told the Syrian daily *Al-Ba'th* that Druze contacts with Al-Jumayyil's government have thus far proved fruitless. He warned of an "imminent" battle for the mountain, Damascus radio reported.

The Syrian paper *Tishrin* likewise warned that the Army's entry into the area without politicial "detente" between the Lebanese Government and the National Salvation Front will precipitate fresh fighting all over Lebanon in which Syria will be "directly involved," according to SANA.

While confirming reports that Israel has complied with U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane's request to delay the IDF's withdrawal from Ash-Shuf to allow time for further attempts at a political settlement of the Druze-Christian conflict, Jerusalem radio and television voiced Israeli fears that fighting will break out when the IDF leaves the area. A senior Israeli defense official cited by *The Jerusalem Post* said no date has been fixed for the withdrawal and he described previous media announcements of the date as "imaginary."

Meanwhile, McFarlane flew to Rome for talks with officials on the possibility of increasing the size of the Italian contingent in the multinational force, Beirut radio noted.

Security Situation — Two people were wounded by a bomb explosion near the Air France office in East Beirut and one French soldier was killed and eight others were injured when fire broke out in a French ammunition truck in West Beirut, according to Beirut radio reports. In the Ash-Shuf, IDF soldiers killed five "terrorists" in a clash near Walid Junblatt's home town of Al-Mukhtarah, Jerusalem radio reported. Some of the men had escaped from Ansar camp, the radio said.

Palestinians in South — Some 250 Palestinian families have left Wadi az-Zayn in southern Lebanon after receiving threats from Major Sa' Haddad's militia, according to north Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio.

PLO Affairs

Seven people were killed or wounded during fresh clashes in the Al-Baddawi camp near Tripoli, Lebanon, between supporters of PFLP-General Command leader Ahmad Jibril and General Command dissidents allied with Fatah loyalists, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

Iran

Velayati Tour — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus for talks on bilateral relations and cooperation, Tehran radio reported. Damascus radio reported that Velayati also conferred with Fatah dissidents Nimr Salih and Samih Abu Quwayq. Velayati had earlier visited Tripoli where he signed a cooperation agreement with his Libyan counterpart, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, IRNA noted.

New Cabinet Ministers — Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi has requested Majlis approval for five new Cabinet ministers, IRNA reported. If approved, three of the appointees will replace the existing ministers for housing and urban development, mines and metals, and agriculture and development, while the other two will fill the vacant Ministries of Commerce and Labor and Social Affairs.

Kurdish Operations — A military communique broadcast by Tehran radio announced that government forces in northwest Iran recently killed over 310 "assailants" and "counterrevolutionaries," purged 46 villages, and captured a number of Kurdish Democratic Party and Komeleh bases.

Libya-Chad

Commenting on French President Francois Mitterrand's 25 August *Le Monde* interview, a Libyan representative in Paris stated that Mitterrand clearly expressed a desire to create favorable conditions for a national reconciliation in Chad and for peaceful negotiations between the opposing sides. In remarks broadcast by Paris radio, the official dismissed the possibility of any confrontation between France and Libya. While the Chadian charge d'affaires reacted to Mitterrand's interview by telling the radio that France had reaffirmed its determination to support Chad against Libyan aggression, the radio subsequently reported that Chad has recalled the charge, indicating that President Hissein Habre "could have wished more offensive words" from Mitterrand. In his interview, Mitterrand said French troops will counterattack if threatened but stressed that France "will not be led where it does not want to go," according to the radio. French intervention had "decisively foiled" Libyan intentions to take Ndjamena, Mitterrand said, but France wants to solve the issue through negotiations.

Egypt

The chairman of the committee on political parties issued a statement pointing out that the New Wafd Party's dissolution in 1978 does not preclude it from reapplying under the 1977 law to form a new political party, MENA reported.

Pakistan

Disturbances continued in Larkana district where three people were killed in an exchange of gunfire between an "armed mob" and the police, Karachi radio reported. Rioters captured a police station and seized weapons.

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'Arafat Visits Algeria, Addresses Camp

LD252050 Kuwait KUNA in English 1727 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Algiers, Aug 25 (KUNA) — Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat arrived Thursday in the Algerian township of Tebessa from Tunis to attend the graduation of Palestinian fighters. Speaking on the occasion, 'Arafat pledged that the revolution will continue its march despite the current attempts aimed at liquidating it.

[Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic at 1900 GMT on 25 August reports briefly that 'Arafat left Tebessa on Thursday afternoon.]

'Arafat on Talks with Fahd, Dissident Movement

PM260717 London Al-Majallah in Arabic 27 Aug-2 Sep 83 p 5

[Faysal Hamid Idris report on interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in Jidda — date not specified]

[Text] In an exclusive interview with *Al Majallah*, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat affirmed that the talks he had with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz were "important and positive."

'Arafat arrived in Jidda last Saturday from Baghdad during a tour of Arab countries. He met with King Fahd and had talks with him which were also attended by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi Ambassador-designate to Washington Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, and Director of the PLO office in Saudi Arabia Shakir an-Natshah.

'Arafat told *Al Majallah* after the meeting that the talks with King Fahd "covered the current situation and developments in the area, especially the acts of eviction and genocide to which our people in the occupied territories are being subjected, and the destruction of the Palestinian holy land by world Zionism, as well as the conspiracy against the Palestinian people in Lebanon and the attempts to strike at the Palestinian revolution and the PLO." He said: "Unfortunately, the conspiracy is Arab, and is a continuation of the plan that began with the siege in Lebanon." 'Arafat added: "We also discussed with King Fahd the Arab situation and current events in the area, including the [Lebanon] partition conspiracy and the serious plans threatening future generations, particularly the balkanization plans. I discussed with King Fahd the measures that need to be taken."

Asked about who assassinated Lieutenant Colonel Ma'mun al-Muraysh (as-Sughayar) — a senior aide of Deputy Commander in Chief of the Palestinian revolution forces Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) — 'Arafat accused Israeli intelligence of being behind the assassination. He said that it had been following Al-Muraysh for more than 2 years. He denied that Fatah dissidents had anything to do with the assassination. 'Arafat's aides said that the Palestinian leader was very upset when he heard the news of the assassination.

Asked if it was true that he submitted his resignation recently in response to a request by the dissidents, 'Arafat replied: "That's the way they have interpreted it. I will tell you what happened in the Palestinian Central Council [PCC] which met in Tunis. I submitted to the PCC chairman a petition signed by 188 PNC members requesting the convening of a PNC meeting. You know that, according to the council rules, one-fourth (or 94) of the PNC members can call for a meeting, and I submitted to them a request by 182 members demanding a PNC meeting. They asked why. I said that, as commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution and commander in chief of the Fatah forces, I will not allow independent national decisionmaking to be jeopardized. If you are prepared to abandon this decisionmaking, let us seek arbitration at the PNC and look for another person. This was rejected unanimously, and all the brothers begged me to withdraw the petition that was signed by 182 members. This was in brief what happened."

On the other hand, Abu 'Ammar refused to describe as a split what happened in the PFLP-GC, which is headed by Ahmad Jibril. When asked what the split in the PFLP-GC signifies, he replied: "You mean correction?" After a moment's silence he said: "Those people have refused to be tools against their revolution and their people. They are honest people and heroes."

In his interview with *Al Majallah* 'Arafat said: "I have the right to ask the Arab nation: How long will it stand idly by watching siege after siege after siege [of the Palestinian revolution]? Is this an opportunity being taken to get rid of the Palestinian revolution? I have a right to ask this question and to say through *Al Majallah* to every Arab citizen that he has a historical responsibility to shoulder at present."

'Arafat described the actions of the committee set up by the PCC as a "waste of time" until it will be able to meet President Hafiz al-Asad." He added: "I am fighting not only in defense of ourselves — we are fighting so that there will be no partitioning or balkanizing. I am fighting against the sectarian kings, just as happened in Andalusia. There is a conspiracy to partition Lebanon and balkanize the area."

He said: "The report that the size of the pro-Syrian dissident force inside Fatah was 55 percent while 27 percent were neutral is ridiculous. How could we have fought for 104 days if only 18 percent were our forces, as they claim?"

'Arafat Claims Plot Against Arab Nation

NC260400 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1915 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, the PLO Executive Committee chairman and the commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has warned that a dangerous plot against the Arab nation is being concocted by Israel and the United States and that some Arab officials are involved.

In an interview which the Iraqi magazine *Alif Ba'* published yesterday, Abu Ammar said: There is a dangerous plot against the Arab nation. I regret to say that some Arab officials are involved in this plot, intentionally or inadvertently. He added: I have repeatedly warned the Arab naiton against this plot, which is now threatening its existence [words indistinct] with some

agents in the area, and aims at partitioning Lebanon.

He further said: The Palestinian revolution is the result of the sufferings of our Palestinian people and Arab nation. Therefore we tell those who have such sick illusions: You are imagining things.The Palestinain revolution is the noblest phenomenon in our modern times. It has been created to remain and triumph.

Abu 'Ammar also affirmed that events have proven that the PLO is being subjected to a plot that included the war that the PLO fought alone with the Lebanese national forces in the south and Beirut.

'Arafat Security Aide Views Syria, Rebels

PM260837 Cairo Al-Ahram in Arabic 22 Aug 83 p 5

[Ihsan Abu Bakr article: "Has the Palestinian Dissension Crisis Passed the Danger Phase? 'Arafat's National Security Adviser Affirms to *Al-Ahram*: Al-Qadhdhafi Paid $20 Million to Dissidents — Inviting Egypt To Coming Arab Summit Is Vital if Conference Is To Succeed"]

[Excerpts] The Palestinian dissension crisis seems to have passed the danger phase, since the deterioration has been checked and the political and military situation brought under control. One of two things are likely to happen: Either the crisis will be frozen and shelved with the approval of all the parties concerned — including those who planned and supported the dissension — or it will flare up once again very loudly, and the sound of guns and clashes will drown all the efforts and good intentions to end the crisis.

A few days ago one of those who lived with the crisis and experienced every moment of it left Cairo after a brief working visit. Brigadier General 'Atallah Muhammad 'Atallah (alias Abu az-Za'im), Yasir 'Arafat's adviser on national security affairs and deputy chief of Palestinian General Staff, said that the entire dissident movement was an attempt by the mutineers to take control of Palestinian decisionmaking. The group of mutineers knew full well that it would be impossible to achieve this role, which is beyond them, considering their size and weight.

Therefore, they had been waiting for the opportunity which came after the Lebanese war, the departure of the Palestinian resistance from Lebanon, and the distribution of its forces around several Arab countries. When the presence of what remained of the resistance forces in Lebanon became intermingled with Syrian and Libyan forces and with the various parties and organizations there, an opportunity presented itself for the dissidents and those who are behind them.

Libyan intelligence and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi personally — who always, through financial, military, and information means, sought to strike at the Fatah organization — helped to promote this anti-Palestinian unity movement with the aim of controlling it and guiding it according to his plans. We have proof that Al-Qadhdhafi paid $15 million to the dissident group — the Abu Salih, Qadri, and Abu Khalid groups — and paid another $5 million when the dissident movement was launched. Meanwhile, certain Syrian intelligence organs manipulated and supported this group. This led to armed fighting among the comrades-in-arms.

Al-Ahram: How is the situation now, 3 months after the dissident movement?

'Atallah: I can say that so far it has been possible to check the deterioration and to establish total control of the situation both militarily and politically. Although we are very pained because Palestinian blood — which alone resisted Israel during the war in Lebanon — was spilled by Arab hands, I can say that we have been able to thwart the conspiracy and defeat it militarily in the fighting in the village of Hadithah near Shtawrah. In this battle, the Palestinian revolution forces unfortunately fought against various forces superior to them in number and equipment, and with the participation of tanks and artillery.

We have been forced to fight in order to preserve the Palestinian identity. We fought against the dissidents whose number did not exceed 300, supported by Syrian and Libyan forces. Despite the difficulty of the situation we have been able to stand fast. Our forces are in the Al-Biqa' plain, which is an open area surrounded by Syrian and Libyan artillery from all sides. All movements on the roads are restricted and subject to Syrian control.

Al-Ahram: How are the relations with Syria and what does the future hold for them?

'Atallah: I — personally and with others, including Yasir 'Arafat — believe that relations with Syria are crucial, and any jeopardization of these relations would be a serious matter and unthinkable. But we want these relations to remain intact within the framework of equality. No Syrian should be above a Palestinian,or vice versa.

One of the most important rules in dealing with Syria is to preserve the independence of Palestinian decisionmaking. Just as we do not interfere in Syria's internal affairs, we do not want Syria or any other Arab country to interfere in our affairs. We want to preserve the total independence of Palestinian decisionmaking. The fact that the Palestinian problem is the central and number one problem for the Arab nation does not mean that there should be guardians for the Palestinian problem.

We are in an unenviable Arab situation at present: It is deteriorating and fragmented. We are approaching an Arab summit to be held in November. Therefore the seriousness of the situation and the accumulation of major problems — the Iraq-Iran Gulf war, the Sahara problem, the evident and strong conspiracies against the resistance and the PLO, Israel's Judaization of the occupied territories, the Lebanese-Israeli agreement which gives Israel the right to have control of an Arab country and an Arab people in Lebanon, and the strategic alliance between Israel and the United States — all these problems require us to show a spirit of courageous confrontation, sense of responsibility, and realism.

Al-Ahram: Can there be a joint Arab action in Egypt's absence?

'Atallah: I believe that inviting Egypt to attend the coming Arab summit will be a vital and sound action if the conference is

to succeed and come out with positive resolutions. The coming summit should be a factor for rapprochement and unification, not disruption. We cannot understand why a unified, strategic Arab action has so far beeen lacking. The situation, in view of its complexity and challenges, calls upon all the Arab kings and heads of state to adopt a serious and responsible stand in order to formulate a unified Arab strategy that will include every Arab country, foremost of which is the big sister, Egypt.

We frankly, objectively, and sincerely say that the efforts which President Husni Mubarak exerts during his international and Arab contacts in order to defend Palestinian rights and restore Arab solidarity are worthy of confidence and appreciation.

More on Decisions of PLO Executive Committee

JN240956 Amman Sawt Ash-Sha'b in Arabic 24 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Tunis — *Sawt Ash-Sha'b* has learned that the PLO Executive Committee, which has held its longest meeting in Tunis for many years, has made several organizational decisions aimed at strengthening the alliance among the Fatah movement, the PFLP, and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP].

A decision was made to form a tripartite committee comprising Faruq Qaddumi (Fatah), Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh (DFLP), and Ahmad al-Yamani (PFLP) to review all the political resolutions approved by the PNC. A similar committee was formed to deal with the occupied land affairs.

A third committee was also formed to supervise the establishment of a Palestinian radio station, whose location will be in Tunis. This radio station will begin transmitting as soon as the necessary technical equipment has been purchased.

Fatah Central Committee Begins Tunis Meeting

GF260650 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0600 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Tunis, 26 Aug (WAKH) — The Fatah Central Committee began its meeting in Tunis last night with Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, in attendance.

The Palestinian news agency WAFA reports that in its meetings the Central Committee will discuss the latest developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas and the conditions of the Palestinian people wherever they are, particularly in the occupied homeland and in Lebanon.

PLO To Open Diplomatic Office in Lusaka

GF251638 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Brother Sulayman al-Ghirafi, the envoy of Brother leader Abu 'Ammar to Africa, today stated in Lusaka that the PLO will open an office in Zambia later this year. Brother al-Ghirafi added that Zambia has approved a PLO diplomatic mission in Lusaka.

It is important to note that Brother al-Ghirafi had conveyed a message from Brother leader 'Abu 'Ammar to Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda dealing with the Zionist infiltration of the African Continent.

Fighting Resumes in PFLP-GC's Al-Baddawi Camp

NC251149 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The clashes in Al-Baddawi camp have been violent since 1130, after having subsided at around 1015. Reports said that the clashes, in which heavy- and medium-caliber weapons are being used, are taking place inside and outside the camp where the Ahmad Jibril's loyalists and opponents are positioned.

Arafat loyalists are said to be participating in the fighting on the side of the Ahmad Jibril opponents.

Clashes Leave Seven Dead

NC251556 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] High tension prevails at the Al-Baddawi camp in Tripoli. Armed roadblocks have been set up inside and around the camp. Violent clashes erupted today between the group of Abu Jabir, who broke away from the Ahmad Jibril group, and Jibril loyalists.

The clashes continued from 0730 until 1015 when they gradually subsided. The clashes resumed again later. 'Arafat loyalists are participating in these clashes. Seven persons were killed and wounded, including loyalist Abu Fawzi.

Palestinians Attack Israeli Patrols in Lebanon

NC250942 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The Palestinian news agency WAFA said that a group of Palestinian and Lebanese resistance heroes planted an explosive device in the (Al-Ghabsi) area in occupied Sidon, beneath a military vehicle of the Zionist enemy. Five Zionist soldiers were killed and several others wounded as a result of the explosion.

Earlier, the Palestinian military spokesman stated the following:

1. On 21 August, the martyr Kamal Nasir group ambushed a group of enemy vehicles. Our group scored a direct hit on a Land-Rover, killing and wounding several enemy soldiers.

2. At 0530, 22 August, the Martyr Hasan al-Haybi group attacked an enemy barrier in the Ash-Shuwayfat-Al-Hadath area. An enemy vehicle was destroyed and several soldiers were killed and wounded as a result of this attack.

3. On Sunday, 21 August, martyr Muhammad 'Ali Sulayman

Abu Dawud's group, from the Ash-Shaqif castle martyrs unit, ambushed one of the Zionist enemy patrols on the coastal road near the Az-Zrariyah junction. At 0730, as the patrol passed through the area, our fighters pounced on it with machineguns, handgrenades, and rockets. Two Land-Rovers were destroyed and those inside were killed or wounded as a result of the attack.

GULF AFFAIRS

Gulf Plan to Combat Oil Slick Denied

GF251324 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1100 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Muscat, 25 Aug (WAKH) — Dr Khalid Fakhru, director of the information center for the Regional Organization for the Protection of Marine Environment in the Gulf states, has denied reports about a joint Saudi-Kuwaiti-Bahraini plan to combat the oil slick that is leaking from the Iranian Nowruz oilfield.

In a statement made prior to his departure from Muscat yesterday evening following a 2-day visit to Oman, Dr Fakhru said that the efforts being made to combat the oil leakage continue to be of a collective nature. He stressed that none of the countries has so far made an individual effort except with regard to the protection of their own shores or the crucial areas that belong to them against the threat of pollution.

He added that the organization has put forth a plan for combatting the oil slick starting with an extensive aerial survey of the region adjacent to the area of Iranian-Iraqi military operations. This is to assess the real situation and carry out a simple experiment to evaluate the potential for using the available equipment and the proper methods in order to combat the slick in deep waters and to develop this process further once it has proven to work well.

About the latest developments in the oil slick, Dr Fakhru said : Reports from Iran indicate that the quantity of oil leaking from the damaged wells is still within the range of 2,000 barrels a day in addition to about 3,000 barrels a day from the burning wells. The rest of leaking oil, which totals about 15,000 barrels a day, is burnt.

Press reports have recently talked about this project, which was said to cost $10 million.

SAUDI ARABIA

Amman Daily on Saudi Diplomatic Move in Maghreb

JN251218 Amman Akhbar Al-Usbu' in Arabic 25 Aug 83 pp 1, 28

[Text] On instructions from Saudi monarch King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi Arabia will continue its intensified diplomatic efforts at the beginning of next week to clear the Arab atmosphere and unify the efforts in preparation for the convocation of the coming Arab summit which will take place in Riyadh in late November.

Informed Saudi sources said that Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal will begin, on Saturday or Sunday, brief tour to Damascus, Baghdad, Algeria, Libya, and Morocco. The Saudi minister's talks in these countries will focus on unifying views concerning all Arab problems and their solution in preparation for the convocation of the Arab summit a few days after the Fourth GCC Summit.

The sources added that Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal will try to strengthen relations among the Arab Maghreb states — relations which have recently been normalized. The prince may shuttle back and forth between the capitals of these states to set up a sort of unity among them based on economic coordination similar to the coordination which exist among the GCC states.

The sources further added that all the Arab leaders have agreed, in principle, to attend the summit personally so they can take practical, positive measures to face the threats confronting the region and arrive at definite resolutions which will be implemented in accordance with a plan in which each Arab state will play its own role, within its capacity, particularly toward the United States' position and that of Israel. These moves will be based on the fact that Arab unity in itself will exert pressure on the decisionmakers.

The sources disclosed that the holy war proposal presented by the Saudi monarch in 1979 when he was the crown prince will be presented to the summit to be adopted, because it is the only possible way out for the Arabs and the legal weapon they have to confront the dangers around them.

The GCC foreign and finance ministers discussed, in their joint meeting which took place in At-Ta'if this week, a number of political and economic issues such as the GCC achievements and the developments in the current Arab issues, especially the Palestinian issue and the situation in Lebanon, in addition to the developments in the Gulf war. The results reached by this meeting will be presented to the GCC summit which will convene in Doha in November.

UAE

AL-KHALIJ Astonished at Egyptian Minister Statement

GF251450 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0620 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Ash-Shariqah, 25 Aug (WAM) — The newspaper *Al-Khalij today expressed its astonishment over the Egyptian* defense minister's statements regarding his country's benefit from the U S. RDF joint maneuvers on Egyptian territory. It said that those statements express the mentality which insists on linking Egypt with the U.S. strategy, which turns it into a dependent state, reduces its value, and veils its historic role, through which it achieved national independence and provided the Egyptian people with means of development and progress.

The newspaper affirmed that the U.S. maneuvers and aid do not serve anyone but the United States. It says that even though Egypt changed its policy at the hands of its former president, it did not receive significant U.S. aid, in contrast to President 'Abd an-Nasir's era, during which gigantic projects were achieved, including the high dam and the iron and steel complex.

KHALEEJ TIMES on Developing GCC Investment Body

GF251012 Dubayy Khaleej Times in English 25 Aug 83 p 6

[Text] The United Arab Emirates has now formally endorsed, through a federal decree, its participation in the Gulf Investment

Authority being set up under the auspices of the AGCC [Arab Gulf Cooperation Council] to promote more coordinated economic development in the Gulf region as a whole. The launching of this key investment institution was decided in principle at the historic Manama summit of heads of the AGCC member-states in November last year. Since then, the countries have been making necessary legislative preparations to enforce this decision. AGCC members still to formally enact the required legislation are also soon to ratify the agreement, and the authority should be starting its initial operations before the next summit scheduled for Qatar in November.

The six member-states are to contribute an equal share of the authority's proposed capital of $2.1 billion. Though this is to be done over a period of five years, there is no reason to believe that this process will not be accelerated if the institution is able to achieve a quicker take-off. International and regional economic developments are speeding up the Gulf's inevitable drive towards closer political and economic integration. The creation of the investment institution is in fact part of the package of economic measures now being implemented to build an integrated pan-Gulf economy over a five-year period to meet the challenge of these difficult days.

One major objective of the AGCC unified economic agreement is to move towards a kind of a common market on the pattern of the European Economic Community. Vital initial steps have been taken over the past one year to go towards this goal gradually. Products of regional origin can already move within the region without any tariffs. From next month, the second major step towards the objective is expected to be taken with the introduction of a measure of uniformity in import levels on goods into member-states from outside the region. Early launching of the Gulf investment authority will aid this process: more pan-Gulf industrial projects will become possible and substantially increase the quantum of regional production.

The Gulf investment authority project has another dimension also. In the ultimate analysis, by sponsoring and financing joint projects, it will be initiating a process of harmonised planning for the region as a whole. The economic development of the first oil-boom decade had many imbalances. The lack of genuine coordination (which the unified economic agreement emphasises) involved a considerable leakage of resources and duplication of projects. Coordinated regional development, now a crucial objective of the AGCC, will be well served through the instrumentality of the proposed regional financial institution. Above all, it will ensure the evolution of more viable economic projects, as the regional rather than the local perspective would enable it to reap effectively the benefit of economies of scale.

This is not to ignore the difficulties inherent in the process of making local regulations and laws gradually conform to what the AGCC secretary-general, Mr Abdullah Bisharah, has referred to as "supranational decision". He rightly noted in a recent statement that "this is not the easiest of endeavours as it means an abdication of sovereignty. It is a collective approach and therefore it has its price." One must recognise that over the past two years, the creation of new institutions within the framework of the AGCC has often been delayed because certain local regulations would not permit a faster pace in putting up the necessary infrastructure. But, to quote Mr Bisharah once again, any delays in implementing the economic agreement are not a result of a lack of political will but due to bureaucratic and legal problems which have to be resolved. The UAE's ratification of the Gulf investment authority agreement — it also recently approved payment of the first instalment of its contribution — confirms that the necessary political will exists to overcome bureaucratic delays and red-tape and reflects a new determination and vigour to accomplish the task of economic, financial and monetary coordination.

The Gulf investment authority should, as the Bahraini finance minister had indicated at the time of the Manama summit, also be making its presence felt at the international level. It will be free to make investments both regionally and globally. The only criterion should be that the investment sought effectively contributes to development-oriented growth in contrast to the consumption-oriented growth of the last decade.

PDRY

Chairman Attends State Security Units Parade

GF251945 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended the symbolic military parade of the state security units, which was held on the 14th anniversary of the establishment of the State Security Committee.

Brother Salih Munassar al-Siyayli member of the Political Bureau and chairman of State Security Committee, addressed the celebration. He noted the achievements of the State Security Committee during the past years made side by side with other military establishments in order to maintain the achievements of our revolution and the secu-ity and stability of the citizens.

He noted the role of the State Security Committee due to the support given by our Yemeni Socialist Party and state for the security of the state and other military establishments. He called on the state security members to make efforts to abide by the instructions of the party and state and endeavor to execute them creatively. He urged them to approach the masses and to eliminate differences and establish good relations, as this will serve the task of the state to maintain the security and stability of the citizen, protect the rules and regulations of the state, and maintain the democratic legitimacy.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad awarded medals to a number of state security committee members due to their efforts to serve the security and stability of the national democratic rule in our country and the security and stability of the citizens.

The celebration was attended by Brother 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and first deputy prime minister, and a number of other party and military establishment officials.

YAR

Standing Committee Concludes Fourth Session

GF251942 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The Standing Committee concluded its fourth session this afternoon under the chairmanship of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, secretary general of the General People's Congress and chairman of the committee, who opened the final session in the name of God and the people. Following that the secretary of the Standing Committee reviewed the rest of the issues on the committee's agenda.

At the conclusion of this session the following final statement was issued:

From 24 to 25 August, the Standing Committee held its fourth periodic session, which coincided with the first anniversary of the (?convention) of the General People's Congress and rectification of the national charter. During this session the committee reviewed various important issues which will strengthen our national (?experience). It assessed responsibly and objectively the achievements on various levels and the completion of the organizational structure of the General People's Congress. The session also reviewed various other issues, the most important of which were:

1. The discussion of the report of the brother commander secretary general of the General People's Congress on the internal and external activities of the congress during the past year.

2. It held lengthy discussions on many issues which emerged from the reports of the branch congresses and adopted recommendations in order to realize the targets of the final statements of the second periodic session of the branch congresses.

3. During this session two important studies were discussed: the concept of the social work and freedom in the national charter. After intensive discussion it approved the two studies along with the recommendations which were included in them.

4. The session discussed a number of suggestions for amending a number of terms in the executive regulations of the branch congresses and the internal regulations of the General People's Congress. Those ammendments were approved to secure the good execution of the (?tasks) of the General People's Congress and its activities.

5. During this session the basic law for construction of a national charter academy was approved.

6. The Standing Committee heard important instructions from the brother commander secretary general of the General People's Congress on some issues and activities of the General People's Congress. The committee expressed its appreciation for the instructions given by the brother president commander, affirming that all the members will make further efforts to fulfill them.

7. The Standing Committee heard the results of the first session of the Yemeni Council, which was held in San'a'. It blessed the results achieved by the council.

8. The session reviewed and intensively discussed various issues proposed by the members and appropriate solutions were adopted.

Mubarak, 'Ali Receive Messages from France

NC251313 Cairo MENA in English 1312 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, Aug. 25 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received today a message from French President Francois Mitterrand on the latest developments in Chad and the French point of view in this respect as well as the French drive to realise security and stability in the country. Meanwhile, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali received today an urgent message from his french counterpart Claude Cheysson dealing with the details of the French drive with a view to terminating the deteriorating situation and bringing about stability in Chad.

The French Embassy here delivered the two messages today via diplomatic channels to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

'Abd al-Hamid To Head Delegation to Geneva

NC251512 Cairo MENA in English 1416 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, Aug. 25 (MENA) — Assistant Foreign Minister Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid will leave Cairo for Geneva on Saturday to head the Egyptian delegation to the two-week conference for support to the Palestinian people to open on August 29. State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali conferred today with 'Abd al-Hamid on the topics to be put forward to the conference. After the meeting Ash-Shafi'i said Egypt would stress to the conference that the Palestinian issue is the core and crux of the Middle East problem and that the Palestinian people's right to self-determination is the key to a solution. The Egyptian delegation will outline to the conference Egypt's efforts for realising peace in the area, he added.

'Ali To Make Official Visit to Netherlands

NC260816 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will pay an official visit to the Netherlands in the middle of next week in response to an invitation from the Netherlands foreign minister. 'Ali will hold talks with the Netherlands foreign minister and senior Netherlands Government officials on the Middle East situation, bilateral relations, and ways to strengthen them in the various fields. The visit will last 2 days.

ROK Minister Departs Following Private Visit

NC251147 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1106 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, 25 Aug (MENA) — Mr Kim Yong-sik, South Korean minister of state for foreign affairs, left Cairo this morning for Italy on his way back to his country following a 3-day private visit to Egypt. During the visit, the Korean minister met with People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib to discuss preparations for the coming International Parliamentary Union conference. The minister also held discussions on means of consolidating Egyptian-South Korean relations.

People's Assembly Endorses Support for Namibia

NC251544 Cairo MENA in English 1419 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text)0 Cairo, Aug. 25 (MENA) — The People's Assembly's Foreign Relations Committee today endorsed Egypt's moral and material support for the Namibian people's struggle for independence under the leadership of SWAPO. The committee condemned the obstacles posed by the Republic of South Africa to the application of the U.N. Security Council resolutions on Namibia. The committee issued this statement on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with Namibia.

Consultative Council Chairman on Neo-Wafd Party

NC251918 Cairo MENA in English 1913 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, Aug 25 (MENA) — A statement concerning the (self-dissolved) New Wafd Party was released today by Dr. Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, consultative council chairman, in his capacity as chairman of the Committee on Political Parties formed under law No-40 for 1977 which entrusted it with the task of receiving and approving applications for formation of political parties. The statement refers to the measure previously taken by the New Wafd Party on dissolving itself on June 2, 1978 after reviewing the then carrent situation.

Explaining, the statement adds that "as of 2.6.1978, this party would have no legal and legitimate existence allowing it to practise any political activity". The statement points out, however, that "this does not prevent taking the measures provided for under law No 40 for 1977 on the political parties system as amended, to form any new political party."

Briefs

Ambassador to Sri Lanka — The Government of Sri Lanka has approved the nomination of Ibrahim Ahmad 'Awf as Egyptian ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary in Colombo. [Text] [Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 24 Aug 83 NC]

Communique: 16 Iranians Killed; Qal'at Dizah Shelled

JN251636 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Communique No 1,197 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 25 August]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

With increasing strength and unwavering determination the valiant Iraqis continue their courageous activities in the operational theaters against the forces of the unjust Khomeyniite enemy. The results of the activities yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Yesterday, one of our combat patrols struck an enemy troop concentration opposite its positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, killing nine, wounding many, and destroying one gun.

2. Our valiant aircraft and daring helicopters today continued their effective raids against enemy positions and units in the northern sector of the battlefield, inflicting losses in life and equipment on the enemy. All our aircraft and helicopters returned safely to base.

3. Our forward units clashed with an enemy troop concentration opposite their positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing five and destroying one personnel carrier and one infantry position.

4. Our units shelled enemy positions and military hardware opposite their positions east of Basra, killing 2 and destroying 2 tanks, 3 vehicles, 1 excavator, 14 observation posts, 1 infantry position, and 1 stockpile of hardware.

5. The evil Khomeyniite regime today shelled Basra and Qal'at Dizah and their suburbs. Two children were martyred and nine civilians were wounded in Qal'at Dizah.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 25 August 1983

Maritime Transport Agreement With USSR Signed

JN251212 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Moscow, 25 Aug (INA) — Iraq and the USSR signed an agreement here today in the field of navigation and maritime transport for the year 1983. The signing of the agreement comes at the conclusion of the meetings of the sixth session of the Iraqi-USSR joint committee for cooperation in the field of navigation and maritime transport.

The agreement was signed for Iraq by 'Abd as-Sattar Farman, under secretary of the Ministry of Transport and Communications, and for the USSR by Beletskiy, deputy minister at the USSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet.

Farman arrived in Moscow on Friday to head the Iraqi delegation to these meetings.

President Al-Jumayyil 25 Aug Address to Nation
NC252203 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Address by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil at the Presidential Palace in B'abda on 25 August — recorded]

[Text] O Lebanese: I address you today when we are confronting events and anticipating developments which are perhaps the most momentous we have confronted so far. I thought it appropriate to speak to you frankly in this respect, just as I had promised you, asking you to give me your support so that I may carry out my duty and preserve our rights. We are together experiencing difficult days with all the dangers of which you are aware. I will not spare a single moment to confront these dangers and to enlist all the forces to emerge from these tragedies.

The option on the basis of which we are acting is not the first option. It is one of the series of options which were to no avail. Lebanon dropped these options upon the appearance of the first indications of the tragedy we are experiencing. Neither the summit resolutions nor the Arab conference have succeeded — nor have the UN resolutions rescued us. We have had Syrian forces, Arab security or peacekeeping forces, Arab Deterrent Forces, UN emergency forces, and finally multinational forces. The multinational forces are now the object of hope, but the greatest hope lies in the solidarity of the Lebanese alone and in their genuine forces — the forces of their nascent and rising army.

The evacuation of the Israeli forces from the mountain will begin very soon, precisely from Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh, the area which has been in recent times and is still the heart of the Lebanese policy and its more [word indistinct] center. This very area has become and still is an explosive arena for armed confrontation in a most serious and strange war, thanks to the great plot which tore Lebanon apart.

We want this anticipated evacuation to open a new chapter of the return of the Lebanese to each other — the return of a dear land to itself and to the homeland. This is a great opportunity for all of us, especially for our brothers and sons in the homeland who have been yearning for the homeland and to see the flag of Lebanon fluttering alone in their skies, and restoring dignity, prestige, and vigor which can only exist to them under the shade of the homeland's flag.

It is a great opportunity for an area of Lebanon to regain its genuineness. This area has been a basic pillar in the structure of the homeland and a model of creative coexistence among the sons of the one homeland. This area gave the homeland an elite group of its men and granted it a [words indistinct].

The partial withdrawal which will take place does not satisfy us as long as it is not part of a plan for a total and comprehensive withdrawal. At any rate, it will take place outside the framework of the agreement concluded with the United States and Israel. This withdrawal confronts us with a series of challenges. It is my duty to tell you about them from the position of my constitutional responsibility — the responsibility to safeguard the territorial integrity and the state's independence in addition to the safety of the citizens — all the citizens — and their rights — all their rights.

These challenges are: The challenge to restore the land. It is the most basic right — rather the most basic duty of the state — when seeking to liberate the homeland to establish under all circumstances and at all costs its sovereignty on every inch of the national soil. It is also its duty to ensure the safety of the people, because it is a basic right of the citizens that the state should provide for them — as individuals and groups — security, justice, equality, and tranquillity. Therefore, it is the state alone which has the right to carry arms; not to direct them against the people but to defend the people.

Furthermore, it is the duty of the state to consolidate the national unity because the wars which have taken place in Lebanon have left deep wounds in Lebanon, particularly in the Ash-Shuf area. These wounds are bleeding daily. They threaten to become borders of blood separating brothers. This is a tragic situation. Our conscience cannot possibly permit the continuation of this state of affairs. Neither Lebanon nor any Lebanese want this situation to continue. It is the duty of the state, therefore, to regain the land not only to impose security and prevent the fighting, but also to be the instrument of unification and to join what has been separated, and rebuild the detente among groups. None of the groups will have a future in isolation from the other, or under the circumstances of secession or partition.

Finally, it is the duty of the state to rebuild the various areas. The restoration of the land and the consolidation of security give the state the opportunity to start the rebuilding of what has been destroyed and provide the development services — social, housing, medical, and educational services.

O Lebanese: You have been told that the ghost of partition and division overshadows Lebanon. The fact is that Lebanon lives in division now, shared by forces which are alien to its interests and heritage. Now that we are approaching the (?hour) of liberation, it is time that we — inside and outside the government, regardless of our positions and [word indistinct] — should work together to reunify Lebanon, to rebuild a new Lebanon which will belong to the Lebanese alone — to all the Lebanese without discrimination, domination, or hegemony.

The state does not discriminate between one citizen and other, between a party member and non-party member, between a citizen from one area and a citizen from another, or between a citizen from this or that community. It does not favor one Lebanese over another except by the extent of his commitment to the interests of the one and united Lebanon and the extent of his willingness to work for the sake of the interests of the homeland Lebanon — the Lebanon of the future, which is in solidarity with its Arab environment and which appreciates the values of democracy, freedom, and equality.

This is what I promised you when I assumed the presidency. It is my special call to you today to participate in this, because you are the state and the state is you. If anyone has anything to say, then let him say it to the state and not to anybody else. In other words, let him say it to Lebanon and to the Lebanese. If anyone has any demands, then let him put them to the state and not to

anybody else. In other words, let him put his demands to Lebanon and to the Lebanese. The state alone will negotiate with other states, be they foreign or fraternal states. It alone decides and it alone commits others and commits itself, because it alone represents all of you. It represents your united will and your determination to live together.

O Lebanese: This is our goal behind the conciliatory security plan, which the government has approved. We have made good progress in the preparation for implementing it, and we have some way to go.I have previously invited the leaders to hold consultations at the Presidential Palace itself — in Lebanon — in order to initiate a joint national action to liberate Lebanon and rebuild it. The presidency does not belong to me, but it belongs to all of you. It is my ambition that all should share with me in a real democratic spirit in the open discussion of everything, and consequently in the taking of the fateful national decision which awaits all of us in order that we may shoulder together and individually our share of the national responsibility. I have no limits for the dialogue except my constitutional pledge to safeguard the homeland and protect the people and save them from the nightmares of fear, death,and destruction.

I have no doubt at all that there is some basis for the Lebanese unanimity on the following principles which are derived from the heritage of the Lebanese and its ambitions. I advocate that we be guided by them in confronting the events awaiting us.

1. The liberation of the homeland and the land from all the non-Lebanese armies in order that Lebanon may continue to be sovereign and independent of everybody. On this premise, the agreements which have been concluded or might be concluded are not, and will never be an aim by themselves, but merely a means.

2. The constitutional institutions alone are the proper framework for the agreement of the Lebanese, and for developing their joint life and the crystallization of their aspirations,because these institutions embody our noble political traditions which are based on tolerance, consultation, and understanding in addition to the embodiment of the soundness of the free democratic system without which Lebanon cannot continue to exist. It is on this basis that we consider the foundations on which the future of Lebanon will be built politically, socially, and economically.

At any rate, this is a question which has been under discussion for years. It must be resolved quickly, but in a peaceful and orderly way, providing an opportunity for expressing our aspirations and our united Lebanese will. The condition for this freedom is that it should be practiced in a purely Lebanese atmosphere,guaranteeing the adoption of clear stands and decisions. If we do not behave this way, we will not reform Lebanon and Lebanon will not remain for us — all of us and for us alone.

3. The Lebanese Army consists of your sons. It is from you and for you.

It is a trustee on your existence and on the future of your homeland. It is the epitome of national unity and sovereignty. It does not fight the Lebanese, whoever they are, but fights in their name and for their unity and independence. Security is for you, and the army preserves it. Detente is for you, and the army protects it from those who are preventing you from embarking on it.

O Lebanese, proceeding from these principles, I ask you: Which one of you will disagree with the state if it decides tomorrow or the next day to abolish armed manifestations by any party in the mountain and elsewhere on Lebanese territory, impose the state sovereignty and the law, and spread the spirit of reconciliation? Which one of you prefers private forces to the deployment of the Lebanese Army? The army's mission is to protect each one of you without discrimination or partiality, ensure that all will live again in coexistence, and establish justice and equality in rights and duties. Moreover, the army's mission is to provide the conditions for the development of the mountain so that it will survive and thrive, and return to its original splendor and its productive and creative role.

O Lebanese, the army is your army. You have no other army. It is unreasonable that anyone should level a Lebanese weapon against it or that it level its weapons against the Lebanese but rather with them in order to defend their land, not occupy it. I have great hope and full confidence that the army which has this motto will enter the Ash-Shuf with the people soon, accompanied by hearts and minds. This army will be the only alternative to the occupation armies and the advocates of discord and fighting. It is the army alone that will remove the artificial borders between the Lebanese because it is called upon to defend with them the borders of the one homeland whose sanctity we will not allow to be violated. The Lebanese — all the Lebanese — will not allow the establishment of alternative borders that divide the homeland into homelands and the state into ministates.

O Lebanese: I know and you know that extricating Lebanon from 8 years of war is not something that can be done by magic. Therefore, let us admit together that there are still illegal and illegitimate practices that testify to themselves. There are still security gaps in the area under the control of the state — that is, greater Beirut. These practices bring back memories of the past years, and allege that they have the right to continue on the basis of their logic which is no longer valid. These practices have begun as steps according to the size of its perpetrators. However, if they continue, they will become mistakes affecting the homeland. Therefore, they must be stopped before they threaten the destiny of the homeland and state. Therefore, it is necessary to expedite action to spread national sovereignty over all areas surrounding Beirut, beginning with the mountain, and thus an end will be put to these practices and the gaps will be filled.

Just as greater liberated Beirut was a starting point for liberating the mountain, the liberated mountain will also support the freedom of Beirut and the stability of security in it, and the disappearance of all that was and perhaps still is upsetting tranquillity. Our step in the mountain must be an incentive for our constant work for the liberation of every inch of the land of the homeland. Therefore, all the Lebanese are called upon to participate in the march for the liberation of our sacred land so that Lebanon will again become one — unified, sovereign, and independent.

Our efforts to liberate the homeland and restore its vitality and mission will be obstructed and blown away by the winds if

Lebanese national unity is not consecrated and entrenched, and if the edifice of a strong domestic front is not built within the framework of democracy and the constitutional establishments. This is my message to the citizens — each of you. Each one of you must consider himself a trustee with me on the land and our state institutions. As for your leaders, I have no doubt that they will live up to their crucial responsibilities. They are called upon to automatically play the heroic roles awaiting them to rescue the homeland before it is too late.

Heroism was never an easy path. It requires more than anything else sacrificing what might in the short run seem bright and attractive for the sake of that which despite its bitterness sometimes is in the interest of the homeland and people.

O Lebanese: There is a great task awaiting us — the task of rebuilding Lebanon. Let each one of you be up to this task and up to the historic responsibility so that we may deserve Lebanon and recover it together — unmortgaged, free, and undivided. The danger facing us is grave, the effort required from us is great, and the time available to us is short. Unless we act now hand in hand to race against time and face the difficulties in one row, the foreigners will compete with us over our land and will exploit it for himself in order to settle in it. The citizen will find himself humiliated under the yoke of occupation.

O Lebanese, I call on you to confront with me the challenges facing us because together we triumph. Be all of you for Lebanon. Be with Lebanon, it will be for you. When you are for Lebanon, Lebanon will be for you. May you live long, and long live Lebanon.

French Soldiers Hurt in Beirut Truck Explosion

NC251549 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] At 1530, a violent explosion occured in the Al-Musaytibah area west of Beirut. A French ammunition truck exploded when it entered the old building of the Arab Socialist Union, where a French unit is now stationed. The explosion resulted in the wounding of eight [figure as heard] persons, four critically. The French unit ambulances moved the wounded to the Italian field hospital on the road to the airport. The fire which broke out spread to other French cars which were caught in the flames. The French forces laid a security cordon around the area of the explosion, the implications of which are not yet very clear. Investigations will be conducted.

Unconfirmed preliminary reports say that the cause of the explosion is that a bomb exploded in the hands of a member of the French unit during the unloading of the truck. Other reports say that a missile detonator went off, exploding the missile and the truck.

Nine Soldiers Reportedly Injured

NC251517 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Firemen have brought under control the fire which broke out as a result of the explosion of a French ammunition truck in the French contingent's position in Al-Musaytibah. It has been learned that nine French soldiers have been wounded, four of them seriously. A truck which was parked near the scene of the explosion also caught on fire.

Explosion Caused by Fire

NC251722 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The command of the French contingent in the multinational force has issued a statement explaining that the explosion was caused by a fire, the causes of which are not known. The fire reached an ammunition box which was being transported to a truck.

One soldier was killed and another was seriously wounded as a result of the incident. Seven other soldiers were also wounded, but their condition is not serious.

Two Killed in Explosion at Air France Offices

NC251705 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] A military expert has estimated that the explosive device which went off in the Air France offices in Al-Ashrafiyah at 1645 contained 10 kgs of TNT. The device was placed in a box in front of the elevator door on the third story of the building where the Air France offices are located. Three persons were wounded and moved to the hospital for treatment. They are Janin Misrobian, George Fayiz Faraj, and Antoine Rizq. The elevator and the ground story of the building sustained material damage. The (Bertie) Academy, Baba Samir toyshop, and the Ash-Sharqiyah bookshop were damaged.

The explosion, which occurred in the headquarters of the French unit in Al-Musaytibah, wounded 9 persons, 5 seriously. Two of those critically wounded have died.

Some reports say that the incident was caused by a bomb explosion. Other reports say that a missile detonator exploded. Security reports say that an explosive device was placed at the bottom of a French truck. None of these reports has been confirmed yet. An investigation is pending. It is worth noting that armed socialists appeared in the area before, during, and after the explosion.

PSP's Junblatt on Army, Phalangists, Israelis

JN251830 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus — Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader Walid Junblatt has asserted that the battle of the mountain is imminent and that the future of the homeland depends on this battle.

In a statement to *Al-Ba'th* published today, Junblatt wonders: Is it possible to reach an accord in Lebanon between two con-

tradicatory political trends — namely the pan-Arab democratic trend and the isolationist trend? He said that it is impossible to achieve national accord in light of the Phalangist trend which is hostile to all that is nationalist. He added that the army is getting ready to enter the mountain, and that all previous official and nonofficial contacts with Amin al-Jumayyil to reach a minimum political settlement have not produced any positive results. Junblatt appealed to the army not to get involved in an adventure against its people and to remain neutral. Junblatt described the Lebanese ministerial committee's efforts concerning the accord as a waste of time.

On Israel's role in the battle of the mountain, Junblatt said: Israel is the one which brought the Lebanese forces to the mountain and it tried, through these forces, to put pressure on us so that we would deal with it. We rejected this, because our political decision is clear — we will not deal with the enemy and will not become border guards. Junblatt added that Israel will withdraw, because with the Phalangists cooperation it has undermined all formulas of coexistence in the mountain. He said that Israel is only concerned with its security interests, and that its alliance with the Phalangists to achieve this objective is well known. The PSP leader noted the presence of the Lebanese nationalists and Syrians in the same trench for maintaining Lebanon as a united, independent, and democratic country with various political trends.

On the Phalangist attempt to hold Syria responsible for the battle of the mounatain, Junblatt wondered: Was not Syria the one which safeguarded Lebanon in 1976 under the slogan that there should neither be a victor nor a vanquished?

Junblatt added: As national forces, we have done our best to entrench our relations with Syria, given that it is the primary national depth and the basic Arab depth. Junblatt stressed that in all its moves, the United States supports the Phalangist party which will control the rule in Lebanon to carry out itsdesigns and fascist trends.

In reply to a question on whether the forces are equal in the battle of the mountain, Junblatt said that the hostile forces are larger in size than our forces, but history has always shown that will constitutes a basic factor in confronting aggression. After saying that this is the first time that the army has been used for internal oppression, Junblatt said that the airport has become a military base for the Lebanese Army and for its artillery,which is indiscriminately shelling the areas. That's why there are no longer any red lines which may be overstepped. All these red lines no longer exist.

On the role of the multinational forces Junblatt said: They are a direct threat to us. The U.S. Marines really threatened us. This isproof of the U.S. bias toward the fascist Phalangist party.

On the Palestinian situation, Jumblatt said that this situation needs a clear decision from 'Arafat. So far, we have not been informed about such a decision, and this is really a very strange thing. He added: Until now, 'Arafat has not criticized the Phalangist party with respect to the Sabra and Shatila massacres, and I do not know what he means by this silence.

Junblatt Says He's Only Man To Lead Government

NC251627 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Excerpt] In a statement published by an Israeli magazine, Junblatt said that he considers himself as the only serious, responsible man capable of forming a strong government in Lebanon. The magazine, which reflects the views of the Likud bloc, published this statement with a large photograph of Junblatt on its front page.

Junblatt added: I wish I could form a government in 24 hours to put an end to the clashes between the Druze and Christians in the Ash-Shuf mountain area. Junblatt emphasized that there will be no peace between Lebanon and Israel if a Palestinian government is not established on the West Bank and Gaza area.

Junblatt Statements Denied

JN252045 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] In Damascus, a responsible source in the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] has said that the statements published by an Israeli weekly attributed to PSP leader Walid Junblatt were fabricated by the Lebanese internal security and intelligence organs. The source added that what was attributed to Junblatt — that he is the only serious man capable of forming a strong government in Lebanon that will end the clashes between the Druze and the Christians in the Ash-Shuf — is aimed at inciting the Muslims against Walid Junblatt, scaring the public, and promoting the idea that Junblatt wishes to form a government in Lebanon.

The source concluded that Junblatt does not want to be a prime minister or a president of a republic. His only wish is to remain a leader of the opposition.

Socialists Call on Druze To Oppose Army

NC251606 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text]Socialist elements in the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh are circulating leaflets bearing the signature of Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party. The leaflets criticize the army and government's stands. They declare that the challenge hour has approached and urge the Druze to oppose the army.

For those who might miss reading the leaflets, cars roam the area and their occupants read the leaflets' contents, using loudspeakers.

Army Commander Tannus Speaks on Army's Role

NC260820 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] A ceremony marking the graduation of 217 army officers who completed a qualifying course was held yesterday evening. The ceremony was attended by Army Commander General

Ibrahim Tannus, Chief of Staff Major General al-Hakim, and a large number of officers. Speaking at the ceremony, Gen Tannus emphasized that the government is doing everything in its power to achieve national accord — the object of which is to save the country.

Gen Tannus said: Graduate officers, you are now in a position of responsibility since you will be commanding men during this phase in which the country is facing very serious plots. Momentous responsibilities await you, so measure up to them. There is only one means for the salvation of the homeland: the presence of an army for all factions, an army for all communities and not for one community, an army for all Lebanon which will treat everybody the same — a regenerating army. Despite the attempts made some people to antagonize the army, the citizens look to the army as the means of salvation. The army refused to open fire at the citizens because they are its brothers and kinfolk. For this reason, we suppress pain in order to preserve unity between the army and the people.

The army commander said: Withdrawals will be taking place and the government is now doing everything in its power to achieve a national accord, the object of which is to save the country. With the restoration of the mountain security there, the regaining of the homeland begins. The government is now doing the impossible at the level of the state, in cooperation with all factions and friends to achieve an accord that will facilitate the presence of the army in the mountain without any obstacles. We in the army want to arrive at a time when every Lebanese will sleep confortably. For this reason, we should maintain the security of the mountain whatever the difficulties and the sacrifices.

We will act resolutely but amicably, and we will employ all our capabilities for the sake of the unity of the Lebanese. We have chosen the path of unity. We realize that it is a difficult path. However, our objective is to bring all the Lebanese together so that they may agree among themselves, because Lebanon can survive only by its two wings. There is no room in the army for the irresolute and weak. Our hearts know no hatred. Is it reasonable for us to hate our compatriates and kinfolk? I ask you to behave with the citizens as brothers and to measure up to their hope in all the Lebanese areas. All the citizens are yearning for the restoration of the unity of the country. Therefore, we must sacrifice our blood for the sake of this unity which is the guarantee for the future of all the Lebanese.

Gen Tannus added: We will not be an army of one faction or community. We are the army of all the Lebanese and all the Lebanese communities, and we work for a corporate body — namely Lebanon. The cedar is the symbol of our vigor. We are men of one country. We shall give reassurance to our children and we shall preserve our identity. We represent all the Lebanese communities, and we shall provide them with security and reassurance equally. Today, we are the only force in Lebanon that is prepared for this. All the communities and all the citizens shall give you their absolute confidence when they feel that you are treating them equally with dignity and fraternity. It is then that they will realize that you are their army.

The army commander concluded by saying: I ask you to act on these directives and I urge you to love your compatriots and the land of your homeland as you have always done, without any limitations. I have great hope that you will measure up to the hope of the citizens.

Former President Sham'un Urges Cooperation
NC260826 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] [Former] President Camille Sham'un has addressed an appeal to the sons of the Ash-Shuf, 'Alayh, and the suburbs of the capital to set the gun, the rifle, and the bullet aside. After receiving the Phalangist liaison committee yesterday evening, President Sham'un said that remedying the general situation could be done in two stages.

The first stage deals with the urgent measures which must be taken to reassure the hearts of the citizens — especially those residing in the mountain areas which have experienced harsh, bloody violence — and to restore confidence in the state and its institutions.

The second stage is that of reconstruction and the moral, political, and constitutional construction of the future Lebanon which we seek and which will constitute the very accord. This could be a long phase that might take weeks and months of studies and negotiations among the various Lebanese elements.

President Sham'un added: I have no doubt that we will go through these stages successfully, provided that we set the gun, the rifle, and the bullet aside, and proceed toward understanding and fraternal constructive cooperation. I address this appeal to every town, village, and house in the Ash-Shuf, 'Alayh, and the suburbs of the capital, hoping that it will fall on the receptive ears and open hearts of all the concerned citizens who have suffered a great deal from murder and destruction.

I also appeal to the leaders to have a spirit of responsibility — the present and historic responsibility which is placed on their shoulders. The battle of salvation is one battle, and it requires all of us to unite our efforts, make sacrifices, and be loyal.

Bridge Blown Up; Israeli Convoys Spotted
NC260929 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Security sources have reported that last night, unknown men blew up a bridge between 'Arayya and Shwit on the road to 'Alayh.

A NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY correspondent has also reported that at 1000 today, convoys of Israeli tanks, armored personnel carriers, and bulldozers carried on transporters were seen crossing the Galerie Sim'an Road in the direction of 'Alayh.

Iran's Velayati, Delegation Continue Visit

Al-Asad Receives Velayati, Delegation

JN251219 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus — At 1100 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati and his delegation.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Hojjat ol-Islam Mohtashemi, Iranian ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

During the meeting, the talks revolved around the situation in the region, issues of common interest, and bilateral relations.

Tehran Report on Meeting

LD251858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Our country's minister of foreign affairs Velayati, who is currently visiting Syria, met and conferred with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad at noon today. IRNA reports from Damascus that during this meeting, at which Dr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, and the ambassador of the Islamic Repubublic of Iran to Syria were also present, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad expressed his pleasure with the Iranian delegation's visit to Syria and asked Mr Velatyai to convey the Syrian people and Government's greetings to the Iranian nation and to President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i. In reply Mr Velayati expressed his pleasure with his trip to Syria and briefed President al-Asad on the outcome of his visit to some African and Asian countries.

The two sides also discussed aspects of furthering bilateral ties and increasing cooperation and reiterated their desire for an exchange of visits between their countries' respective delegations aimed at examining cooperation.

According to this report, our country's minister of foreign affairs also met and conferred today with Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. During this meeting, at which the Syrian deputy foreign minister and the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Damascus were also present, Mr Velayati stated that during this tour we have tried to further our ties with Third World countries, and to stress the formation of a united front against the Zionist regime in the Middle East and the racist regime of South Africa in Africa. We exchanged views with officials of those countries with regard to making efforts to eliminate the big powers' influence in Africa, and on support for progressive states in their confrontation with the Zionists and racists.

In reply, Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam described U.S. imperialist conspiracies in the Middle East and referred to the Lebanon issue, developments in the Israeli-Lebanon accord and the Syrian forces resistance and that of the Lebanese Muslim fighters to that accord. The meeting stressed the two countries' coordinated stands with regard to regional developments.

Velayati, Fatah Dissidents Confer

JN260612 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus — Fatah Central Committee members Nimr Salih and Samih Abu Quwayq, alias Qadri, met last night with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, who is currently visiting Syria. The talks dealt with the latest political developments in the region, particularly the Palestine question. The two sides stressed the importance of confronting and foiling the U.S. plans and toppling their agents in the region. Velayati emphasized his country's continued support for the Palestinian people's just cause, armed revolution, and confrontation of the hostile plots.

Papers Warn Against Lebanese Army Move in Ash-Shuf

JN251107 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0735 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 25 Aug (SANA) — In a commentary today, the newspaper *Ath-Thawrah* describes the Lebanese authorities' decision to deploy their sectarian army in Lebanon's mountain as implementation of Israel's decision to redeploy the Israeli forces in Lebanon and a part of Israel's plans to perpetrate new massacres among the Lebanese people in Ash-Shuf and the mountain.

The paper goes on to say that the current Lebanese events are a result of the Phalangist domination of the government, the U.S. and Israeli control of the Lebanese regime, and the Phalangists and Sham'unists' falling under the Israeli sphere of influence, thinking, thereby, that they can sell Lebanon and tamper with its destiny. The paper adds: These miscalculations will have a destructive influence not only on Lebanon but on Lebanon's enemies — the imperialists, Zionists, and petty agents.

The paper says in conclusion: The Lebanese people are the stronger element in the equation. Syria will continue to render full support to all the Lebanese nationalists who struggle for liberating Lebanon from the Israeli occupation. Lebanon's future is for the masses and their struggling national forces. The handful of agents will not find anyone to save them from the people's punishment.

Al-Ba'th says: Following McFarlane's roundabout moves to transform the Lebanese crisis into a crisis of filling security vacuums in the Lebanese mountain, it has become amply clear that the paper which McFarlane brought from the White House does not contain a solution for the Lebanese crisis but is aimed at dominating the crisis and directing it within the Israeli plans that were prepared in advance.

The paper says: The Lebanese Government will be making a big mistake if it thinks that by allying itself with the United States against the Arab brothers and with Israel against the Lebanese nationalist forces to impose Phalangist hegemony over the mountain and the other Lebanese areas it will find a way out of its present predicament. The paper adds: It becomes more evident each day that it is a mistake to wager on the U.S. solution. To ally with the United States and Israel and instigate themagainst the Lebanese people will certainly fail.

Concluding, *Al-Ba'th* says: The Lebanese regime will be held responsible for the current situation in Lebanon; it will not escape punishment and responsibility. It can only resort to the people and their nationalist forces to pool all resources to force the Israeli troops out of the country. This is the primary national demand and task. Will the Lebanese government wake up and take such a path before it is too late?

The newspaper *Tishrin* says: Israel is enthusiastic about the Lebanese Army's entry into the mountain so that everyone will fall into the trap of the new civil war which is expected if President al-Jumayyil insists on carrying out his threats to send the Army to the mountain before reaching a political detente against the agreement of submission with Israel. The paper adds that if the Army enters the mountain before this detente which is demanded by the National Salvation Front is realized fresh battles will erupt all over Lebanon.

The paper wonderes: Is Al-Jumayyil's government relying on the U.S. and Israeli promises to establish a strong central state in Lebanon while the majority of the Lebanese people from the various sects and affiliations are against such a state which will be Israel's tool and image? The paper adds: Those who wager on such a state are wagering within the Israeli-U.S. framework of occupying southern Lebanon, paralyzing Lebanon's sovereignty, and uprooting Lebanon's Arab identity.

After refuting the U.S. and Israeli claims that they support a strong Lebanese state — something which diametrically contradicts the Israeli strategy, the paper says: We would like to draw President al-Jumayyil's attention to one thing, namely, that should he insist on carrying out his threats against the mountain, Syria will be directly involved. Al-Jumayyil and others know very well what this means.

Trade Exchange Protocol Signed With DPRK

JN251444 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1340 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 25 Aug (SANA) — A protocol for the exchange of goods between Syria and the DPRK in 1984 was signed in Damascus today.

The protocol was signed for Syria by Dr 'Ammar Jamal, under secretary of the Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade, and for the DPRK by Pang Tae-yul, under secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

After signing the protocol, the two sides exchanged friendly speeches which expressed the cooperation and friendship between the two friendly countries and their concern about bolstering trade between them.

Further Reportage on Redeployment in Lebanon

U.S.-Sought Delay Denied

TA251057 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1047 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] A senior Israeli official, who asked to remain anonymous, told an AP correspondent today that the IDF withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali River will be completed by the eve of Rosh Hashana [the Jewish New Year, September 7], despite Lebanon's opposition. The official denied reports that following a request by the Lebanese Government, the Americans had asked to delay the IDF withdrawal. He reported that Jordan and Saudi Arabia are trying to achieve a settlement between the Druze and Christians in the Ash-Shuf mountains to make it possible for the IDF to transfer the area peacefully to the Lebanese Army.

Schiffer on Ash-Shuf Pullback

TA251254 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer interviewed in the studio by moderator Yig'al Ron — live]

[Text] Israel has complied with the U.S. request that it delay the IDF withdrawal from the Ash-Shuf mountains — Lebanese newspapers have reported — to enable the Lebanese Government to achieve a settlement between the Druze and Christians in Lebanon. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is with me in the studio to discuss this matter.

The first question is: Did Israel comply willingly, or was U.S. pressure applied?

[Schiffer] Israel complied with the U.S. request that was conveyed by McFarlane to Defense Minister Moshe Arens, out of a desire to continue coordinating positions with the United States on Lebanon. If there is any chance of achieving a settlement in Lebanon and of the Lebanese army's entering the Ash-Shuf mountains without bloodshed, Israel is ready for a certain overlap between the Lebanese Army's entry and the IDF withdrawal. Therefore, this process of entry will continue longer than previously thought.

[Ron] Thus perhaps bloodshed between Druze and Christians will be prevented?

[Schiffer] And thus, one assessment goes, bloodshed will be prevented, although many authoritative political sources in Jerusalem believe that this delay has no meaning, since the moment the IDF withdraws, there will be a bloodbath between the Druze and Christians, and that whatever Israel does, in the final analysis the accusing finger will be pointed at it since it is still in Lebanon.

[Ron] Do we have here an improvement or another layer in the good relations between Israel and the United States?

[Schiffer] We have here the same existing improvement in U.S.-Israeli relations that followed the signing of the Israeli-Lebanese accord. However, in the past few days, we have definitely witnessed an outburst [hitpartzut] by envoy McFarlane, an outburst that U.S. sources told me also occurred in Beirut.

[Ron] Outburst is not a very diplomatic term.

[Schiffer] There was an outburst against Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche which came against the background of Defense Minister Moshe Arens' visit to Beirut. As will be recalled, Arens visited Beirut without coordinating his visit in advance with the Americans. The Americans regarded the visit as a mistake, and one that — as Ambassador Lewis said to an Israeli figure — showed that Arens was imitating Ari'el Sharon and adopting the same methods, a move that supposedly embarrassed the Lebanese Government. This despite the fact that in his talk with McFarlane, Arens said he did not embarrass anyone because Pierre al-Jumayyil, with whom he met, told him that he had discussed the matter with his son Amin al-Jumayyil, but at the last minute the Lebanese president recoiled from that meeting. The Americans, however, took it hard, and McFarlane had harsh words for David Kimche. He apologized afterwards, and the Americans explained that he did the same thing in Lebanon.

[Ron] Israel's compliance will apparently gloss over those differences. What are the chances that such a settlement, which has not been achieved for many years between the Druze and Christians in the Ash-Shuf mountains, will be achieved in the short period Israel is giving the Americans and Lebanese.

[Schiffer] As I stated, Jerusalem is not very optimistic about the chances because, as you said, an effort is involved here to achieve a settlement between communities that have been disputing and quarreling for many years. Also, two levels are involved here: There is Uri Lubrani, the coordinator in Lebanon, and he is the man who is in contact with the Druze figures. This angers the Christians, who are accusing Israel of flirting with the Druze at their expense. On the other hand, there is a U.S. effort to establish a dialogue with the Druze. The view in Jerusalem is that this will not be worth anything in the field.

Move Expected Within 'Days'

TA260716 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 26 Aug 83 pp 1, 14

[Report by Hirsh Goodman]

[Text] Israel's forces in Lebanon will probably complete their redeployment on the Al-'Awwali line in a matter of days, according to knowledgeable observers. The move — when it comes — will be quick, the army not wanting to be "caught on the move," when it is vulnerable, for too long a time.

Israeli Defence Forces planners, who have worked out the pullback operation down to its last detail, are working on the assumption that the army could withdraw from the Ash-Shuf mountains under fire. It is widely expected that unless there is some real political progress toward finding a mutually acceptable plan for the Ash-Shuf after Israel pulls out, Druze and Phalange militiamen will fight for control of areas of strategic importance simultaneous to the IDF pullback.

It is also highly probable that those PLO units still active in Lebanon, particularly around the Beirut area, will take a parting shot at the IDF in order to cause as many Israeli casualties as possible and to destablizie the situation. "There are so many parties interested at getting at us, or at what we are leaving behind, that we have to assume the worst," one observer said. "In order to be prepared, and not to be taken by surprise, you have to assume the worst. And we are prepared."

The Al-'Awwali line — a line that actually runs from west to east along the Al-'Awwali and Brisi Rivers and swings north at the Baruk River to a point where the new line joins the old near the northern perimeter of Jabal Baruk — is near completion. For the past eight weeks, dozens of earthmovers have been preparing a string of forts along the steep upper ridge of the riverbed, which are to provide backup for constant mobile patrols that are to monitor low-lying areas. All roads are to be controlled by a system of roadblocks. Each unit along the current cease-fire lines has been designated an axis and a destination.

For the past two weeks, most units have been camped out in the field, ready to move within hours of receiving the order. In order to ensure maximum secrecy — the surprise of Israel's move being a key element in minimizing Israeli casualties — the army is to be given a green light only shortly before executing the actual move itself. The decision is to be taken by a ministerial forum, and then passed on to the IDF.

"Once told to move it will all be over very shortly," *The Post* was told. "We think we have taken everything into account — even the press," the source said, adding that "if the army can get to Beirut within hours of being given the order, under battle conditions, there is no reason why we cannot travel in the other direction just as quickly."

Speculation as to the exact date of Israel's withdrawal date has been endless, most dates given have slipped by as this week closes. Israel has reportedly agreed to a slight delay in the redeployment to allow U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane time to investigate in Europe to what extent countries which have units in the multinational force would allow these units to be used outside the Beirut area. "All I can tell you with the utmost authority," a senior defence source told *The Post* yesterday, "is that every date you have heard is imaginary. There is no date — and if there is, there are very few people who know it. I consider myself senior — and I certainly don't," he said. The general consensus among observers, however, is that the withdrawal will take place certainly before the High Holidays, or within two weeks.

Arens Prepared for 'Worst'

TA252013 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Our military correspondent Dan Scemama asked Defense Minister Moshe Arens this afternoon whether he thought the evacuation of the Ash-Shuf mountains would go uneventfully. The defense minister said that the IDF was also preparing for the worst possibility.

After the withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali line, most IDF traffic will use the Lebanese coastal road south of that river. Over the last few days, there were a number of attempts to attack IDF soldiers, and there is a fear that in the future, too, terrorists will try to harm our soldiers in that sector.

Effect on Terrorism Assessed

TA260547 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] A senior IDF officer in Lebanon says that the redeployment will not necessarily result in a decline in the rate of terrorist acts against IDF vehicles along the coastal road. According to him, the terrorists will continue to wage guerrilla warfare even after the IDF withdraws to the Al-'Awwali River.

The officer told our correspondent Gabi Zohar that the IDF will not close off the traffic axis between Beirut and Sidon, but will continue to allow cars to move on both sides of the Al-'Awwali River. In his opinion, it is impossible to completely prevent the transfer of arms from the Beirut area to southern Lebanon even if the coastal road is blocked.

Apprehension Noted on Effect of Withdrawal

TA251642 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Report by military correspondent 'Arad Nir]

[Text] The plans which the IDF is adhering to follow from the Cabinet's decision to pull the forces out of the Ash-Shuf area and redeploy them south of that area, along the Al-'Awwali River. As long as the Cabinet's decision has not changed, security sources explained this evening, the IDF will likewise not change its plans. Yet at the same time Israel is apprehensive about what could happen in the Ash-Shuf mountains after the IDF leaves that area.

Special envoy Robert McFarlane expressed the U.S. Administration'sposition on this during his talks here, and that position is identical [zeha] to that held by Israel. McFarlane's request was that Israel make sure it had exhausted all the possibilities when the final date for its departure from the Ash-Shuf is set. Since no final date has yet been set, however, it was decided to try to continue to achieve an arrangement. The initial intention is to bring about direct negotiations between the Druze and the central administration in Beirut.

A senior source well-acquainted with the contacts between the warring parties has refused to specify which actions have already been taken and which options have not yet been employed, but he nonetheless emphasized: We are taking action in all directions with all the parties. When asked about the chances of reaching an arrangement, he replied: Both sides are wary of casualties, but the main problem is that one party does not trust the other.

U.S. Envoy Murphy 'Optimistic' on Syrian Withdrawal

TA260737 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 26 Aug 83 p 1

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs-designate, has expressed optimism over the possibility of removing Syrian forces from Lebanon.

Murphy, who served in the past as U.S. ambassador to Syria, analyzed Syria's considerations and the forces working there in the course of a working meeting he held the day before yesterday, 24 August, with senior officials in Jerusalem. The meeting was held after a get-acquainted meeting between him and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

President's Office Disavows Mansur Statements

TA251859 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The president's bureau has expressed astonishment about recent statements by President Herzog's adviser on minority affairs, Kamal Mansur, about Lebanon. Mansur said that the Israeli army should not leave Lebanon's Ash-Shuf mountains until an agreement was reached between rival Christian and Druze militias.

The president's spokesman said Mansur was not authorized by President Herzog to say the things he did, and he was acting in his capacity as the president's adviser.

Energy Minister Moda'i Visits Egypt for Talks

Meeting With Minister Hilal

TA241119 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 24 Aug 83 p 6

[Report by the political correspondent]

[Text] Yesterday, Energy Minister Moda'i held his first meeting in Cairo with Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister and Production Minister Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hasan Hilal. The two men discussed bilateral oil deals and Israel's desire to increase the quantity of oil it purchases from Egypt.

Meeting With Mubarak

TA241422 Tel Aviv Yedi'ot Aharonot in Hebrew 24 Aug 83 pp 1, 7

[Report from Cairo by Smadar Peri]

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak told Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i yesterday that Egypt will continue to abide by all the commitments it assumed in the peace agreement with Israel.

The first meeting held between the Egyptian president and an Israeli minister since the war in Lebanon was held at Mubarak's private residence in Heliopolis. Initially, there was a "foursome" that included Mubarak and Egyptian Production Minister 'Izz ad-Din Hilal, and Moda'i and Israeli Ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sason. After that meeting, Mubarak invited Moda'i for a tete-a-tete. Moda'i declined to divulge any details on the private meeting, but told the *Yedi'ot Aharonot* correspondent in Cairo: "I was pleased to receive a warm and friendly welcome in Egypt, as usual — and perhaps more so than usual. I hope this visit will yield fruit on the road to mutual understanding."

During the meeting with the other two participants, Mubarak showed great interest in the various specifics connected with the sale of oil from Egypt to Israel, which is Egypt's largest oil consumer. Additional matters pertaining to cooperation between the ministries in Cairo and Jerusalem dealing with oil were also discussed.

Yitzhaq Moda'i and his wife Mikhal are the official guests of Moda'i's Egyptian counterpart, Deputy Prime Minister and Production Minister 'Izz ad-Din Hilal. He and Moda'i have established a firm friendship. Moda'i visited Egypt 2 years ago, and last June he and his wife were invited to visit Cairo as the guests of Minister Hilal. The Egyptian Government, however, cancelled the visit because of the war in Lebanon.

Cairo is maintaining a "low profile" in media coverage on the visits by 'Ezer Weizman and Minister Moda'i to Egypt. Weizman's meeting with Mubarak was not reported at all in Cairo, but the honor guard salute was heard and the security forces escorting the Israeli guests were seen which quickly spread the news, and scores of Egyptian citizens gathered in the hotel lobby to watch the guests.

The Sudanese foreign minister is also staying at Moda'i's hotel, and the head of the Cairo PLO office, (Sa'id Kamal), was also seen in the hotel lobby.

Moda'i Returns, Comments

TA260835 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0710 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Ben-Gurion Airport, 26 Aug (ITIM) — Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i returned this morning from Egypt and reported that, following his talks with President Mubarak and the Egyptian foreign and petroleum ministers, he believes there is a chance for warming up the cold peace. Minister Moda'i preferred not to elaborate on this talks before he briefs Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

He found that the Egyptians fully desire to return their ambassador to Tel Aviv despite the difficulties they are encountering. "This is primarily an Egyptian problem," the minister said. President Mubarak adheres to the Camp David accords and wants to find a way, in the framework of the Camp David accords, to warm up the peace between us. Egypt does not consider itself involved in the Lebanese crisis, the minister said in response to a question. His impression was also that — to theextent that the Americans will be unable to solve the Lebanese problem — the impression that may be created in Egypt is that

the Americans will also fail to solve the Palestinian problem in the region.

Mr Moda'i, who was the first Israeli minister to make an official visit to Egypt since the Lebanese war, said there is an indication of some improvement in bilateral relations, and that further momentum is to be expected, but without dramatic changes.

Egypt Promises Envoy's Return

TA260727 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0655 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Report by correspondent Uri Ginosar]

[Text] Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i received a promise from Egyptian President Mubarak that the Egyptian ambassador will be returned to Tel Aviv. The energy minister said this this morning upon his return from a visit to Egypt a short while ago.

In Egypt, Minister Moda'i discussed his ministry's affairs and overall Israeli-Egyptian relations. Minister Moda'i added that if there are no unexpected developments, relations with Egypt will strenghten in the near future.

Liberian President Doe Departs After Visit

TA260617 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Liberian President Samuel Doe left Israel an hour ago at the end of a 4-day state visit. At Ben-Gurion Airport, he was seen off by the president, the Knesset speaker, the foreign minister, and other ministers. No speeches were delivered.

More on Planned Cooperation With Liberia

TA260819 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 26 Aug 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Liberian President Samuel Doe informed the heads of states of OAU members of his intention to renew relations with Israel before he made his final decision. The *Ha'aretz* correspondent has learned that Egypt and Ethiopia did not express any reservations about the renewal, and they suggested to Doe that he act in accordance with his country's interests.

Liberia will reopen its embassy in Jerusalem and has already appointed its new ambassador to Israel. This is one of the clauses of the cooperation agreement signed yesterday between the Liberian president and Prime Minister Menahem Begin. In the agreement, both countries express complete and absolute rejection of any form of racial discrimination and apartheid, and agree that the solution to the Middle East problem will be achieved through the Camp David agreement, which is based on UN Resolutions 242 and 338.

The agreement also includes an invitation to President Hayim Herzog and Prime Minister Menahem Begin to visit Liberia as soon as possible. President Herzog and Prime Minister Menahem Begin have both accepted the invitation, and it has been learned that Mr Herzog intends to make a return visit to Monrovia. It was also agreed that the Liberian foreign minister would invite Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir for a visit to his country.

The agreement contains six clauses summing up the nature of Israeli aid to Liberia in various fields: agriculture, medicine, public words, shipping, commercial aviation, and banking. It is also noted in the agreement that the heads of the two states will exchange views on the issue of Liberia's security, including the possibility of cooperation. In the agreement, Israel guarantees it will send technicians and business representatives as soon as possible to examine the possibilities of cooperation in fishing, telecommunications, and other fields.

At a reception given yesterday in honor of the Liberian visitors, President Herzog called upon the African countries to follow in the footsteps of President Doe and his government by renewing relations with Israel. The Liberian president promised eternal friendship between the two countries. At a luncheon in honor of the Liberian delegation, Liberian Foreign Minister Ernest Eastman said that President Doe was convinced he had taken the right step in coming to Israel and other African leaders should do likewise.

Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche explained to the guests the reasons for Israel's opposition to a Palestinian state, and emphasized its desire for peaceful coexistence with the Palestinian people. Kimche pointed to the Liberian consul in Beirut, who was present at the luncheon, saying that his presence in Jerusalem proved that "we are also on the right path in Lebanon."

Arms Purchase Report Denied

TA251454 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Liberian Foreign Minister (Ernest Eastman) has categorically denied reports to the effect that Liberia is going to buy arms from Israel. He made these remarks at a news conference in Jerusalem at the end of Liberian President Samuel Doe's visit to Israel.

Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports that Samuel Doe was supposed to participate in the news conference, but according to members of his entourage he did not show up because he was tired.

'Terrorists' Killed, Wounded in Clash With IDF

TA260545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Exerpts] IDF soldiers yesterday killed five and wounded three terrorists in a clash at a roadblock near the village of Al-Mukhtarah on the slopes of Jabal al-Baruk. Two of the dead and the three wounded are terrorists who escaped from the Ansar camp about 3 weeks ago. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports:

[Begin recording] The IDF has been searching for 17 days for terrorists who had escaped from the Ansar camp. Yesterday IDF soldiers killed two of them and captured another three, far from the detention camp and following a violent encounter. As may be recalled, 10 of the escaped prisoners were caught immediately at the time. It should be noted that Al-Mukhtarah is the village of Druze leader Walid Junblatt. The terrorist attempt at the IDF roadblock in this area and the firing on an IDF patrol yesterday — in which an IDF soldier was wounded — is the third terrorist act against IDF soldiers this week. [end recording]

Arens Meets West Bank 'Fatah Representative'
TA251043 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 25 Aug 83 p 2

[Report by Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Moshe Arens yesterday met with Dr Hatim Abu Ghazalah from Nabulus, who is considered to be the Fatah representative in the area. The minister also met with two of the chiefs of the Al-Ja'bari clan from Hebron.

Both meetings were held at the minister's initiative and were a continuation of a series of talks he is holding on the problems disturbing the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip. His discussions with Dr Hatim Abu Ghazalah were particularly interesting. Abu Ghazalah tried to diminish the influence of Bassam ash-Shak'ah, who represents the rejectionist front.

Dr Abu Ghazalah is known as a man of action and this was displayed yesterday in his talk with the defense minister. He did not speak in slogans, but raised issues that would make the lives of the area's Arab pupulation easier, and the main one, at this stage, is the appointment of an Arab mayor of Nabulus.

The brothers Rashad and Samir al-Ja'bari from Hebron are known for their ties with the Jordanian royal house, and this fact has an effect on the chances of one of them, or another member of the family, being appointed mayor.

However, from what they said and from what has been heard from the defense minister, there is no need to rush to set up a new municipal leadership in Hebron.

Delegation Leaves for UN Palestine Conference
TA250946 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 25 Aug 83 p 3

[ITIM report]

[Text] A delegation from the Israeli Council for Israeli-Palestinian Peace is scheduled to attend the UN conference on the Palestine question, which is to open on Monday, 29 August, in Geneva. The delegation members are Major General (Reserves) Matityahu Peled, Uri Avneri, lawyer Amnon Zichroni, and Dr (Ne'omi Qis).

Uri Avneri has said that the delegation was officially invited by the UN Secretariat as one of the nonstate delegations that had been given official status at the conference. Avneri and Peled were also invited personally as being able to "make a personal contribution to the conference."

Peled said the delegation was Israeli, Zionist, and patriotic and would appear in the framework of an international discussion on the Palestinian issue.

He added that the PLO would be represented by a high level delegation headed by Faruq Qaddumi. On this occasion it would be possible to establish ties with the PLO in order to hold direct discussions about matters pertaining to both sides.

Peled stressed that the delegation members would discuss the Israeli prisoners and missing with the PLO representatives.

LIBYA

AL-ZAHAF AL-AKHDAR Attacks U.S. 'Megalomania'

PM251325 London Al-Zahaf al-Akhdar in English 20 Aug 83 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed article: "Defending the Arab Nation"]

[Text] Where will American megalomania lead the US? Towards what fate is the Reagan administration pushing human society?

There are American fleets armed to the teeth with the most modern and destructive equipment roaming the oceans of the world, and threatening peoples whose only offence is to long for freedom and final emancipation. In Central America, the US has been getting its ships and troops to suppress the escalating revolution in El Salvador, to apply pressure on the revolutionary regime in Nicaragua and to prop up the crumbling agent regimes in the region.

For these same objectives, Reagan intends to carry out military exercises in the Caribbean region during the next six months, which will involve 22,000 troops and about 20 American naval vessels to terrorise the nations of the region, especially the revolutionary forces, and so prevent them from effecting any revolutionary change which would threaten American monopolist interests there.

Base for Aggression

In Chad, the USA is attempting to establish a foothold in order to turn it into a base for aggression against the nations of the region, under the pretext of the alleged Libyan danger to Africa. The USA is still sending arms to Hissein Habre and is pressurising agent regimes in the area to support this mercenary rebel. Such regimes as Egypt, Sudan and Zaire have already obeyed American orders in this respect. Meanwhile, the American administration has been deliberating with France over the despatch of military groups under cover of false allegations of Libyan intervention in the war by the alleged bombing of Faya Largeau. But one should recall that Numayri's deputy has said in an interview withan Arabic magazine, published in London recently, that the US has contacted them to take action to support Habre. This deputy also claimed that there are what he called 'French and American strategic interests in Chad' and that both France and the USA are attempting to achieve these interests.

In the Gulf of Sidra, the American Sixth fleet has been engaged in manoeuvres aimed at terrorising and provoking the Jamahiriyah as a prelude to committing direct aggression against Libya, as has become manifestly clear from developments in the region. This is an attempt to curtail the Jamahiriyah's international, African and Arab role in the national liberation movements.

In Egypt, Sudan and Somalia, the USA is preparing for large scale military exercises, which are an extension of those it carried out last year in these Arab countries. Troops of the Rapid Intervention Force and military aircraft including the AWACS spy planes have been sent to Egypt. The American administration itself admitted that the AWACS were sent to spy on the Jamahiriyah and monitor the movements of Libyan forces.

What sort of American hallucination is this which undermines the stability of the world and threatens world peace and security? Who gave the US the right to appoint itself international policeman claiming to defend freedom and human rights while in fact it defends its own economic and strategic interests and attempts to impose its hegemony over weak nations? With what right does the US send its fleets and armies to Central America, Chad, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman? None of the peoples of these countries has requested the US to defend it. The invitation came from agent reactionary regimes, installed by the American secret service, in these countries. The Americans have sent their fleets and troops to protect those regimes which submit to American will, not to defend the peoples of these countries who long for the day of release from the threat of American terror hanging over their heads.

The United States of America is dealing a heavy blow to the Arab peoples of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman by claiming that it had come to defend them, while there are men and women in these countries capable of defending the people without the help of the U.S. Is it not ironic too that the U.S. should claim that it has come to defend these countries while it is the big power aggressor threatening world stability as well as the partner of the zionist enemy in its crimes and acts of aggression against the Arab nation?

The Arab people in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman must rise up to destroy the agent regimes which bring shame on the Arab nation.

These reactionary regimes stand naked before the Arab masses, who have uncovered the role of betrayal and intrigues of these regimes. Such behaviour has enabled this new crusader enemy to control the destiny of the Arab hmeland and has allowed it to humiliate the Arab nation.

American delusions of grandeur and mad terrorist actions have been increasing as a result of the growing revolutionary tide of liberation which has been spreading throughout the world where it threatens America's vast interests. America's actions in the Caribbean region are only a response to the growing liberation movements in El Salvador, Honduras and other Central American countries. Likewise, the American intervention in Chad to save Habre is a retaliation against the growing African liberation movement and the continuing victories being achieved against the agent and reactionary forces. Are not the American movements in the Gulf of Sidra and the intended manoeuvres in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman in response to the growing importance of the leading liberation role of the Jamahiriyah? The increase of the Arab liberation movement in Lebanon and the occupied Arab territories against the Zionist enemy and in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman against the reactionary agent regimes there also needs mentioning.

The United States' aim behind its actions in the Gulf of Sidra, its military manoeuvres in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman and its attempts to form Chad into a base for aggression and subversion is to terrorise the Arab Libyan people and contain the

international role of liberation by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. Furthermore, Reagan aims to silence the voice of revolution and freedom coming out from the Jamahiriyah and to try and destroy its popular authority. This means directing a mortal blow at the world liberation movement, which finds in the Jamahiriyah its prime support and foundation. But Reagan's administration should know that the Arab Libyan people has decided to turn the waters of the Gulf of Sidra into red waters in defence of its freedom and independence and the freedom and honour of the Arab nation. If that administration does not overcome its present state of mad aggression and remember the lesson of its defeat in Vietnam, then the Arab Libyan people is capable of reminding it of that lesson.

While continuing its preparations for convening the sixth session of the Revolutionary Committee within the next few weeks, the revolutionary force of the Committees would like to reiterate that by blockading, provoking and fighting the Jamahiriyah, America is fighting the unity of the Arab nation. Those fools in the Arab homeland from the Ocean to the Gulf who believe that the battle is just between the Jamahiriyah and the U.S. must realise that this is a battle between America and the whole Arab nation. It is a battle directed by the Americans against the future and the power of the Arab nation.

The Arab Libyans should also understand that by confronting the Americans they do not do so to defend a barren desert, a million barrels of oil a day or a small and poor people. But by confronting the USA with all its might, terror and continuing crimes, the Arab Libyan men and women would be doing so to defend the future of the Arab nation and the unionist and nationalist principles in which the Great Al-Fatih Revolution believes. It will be in defence of the revolutionary and progressive policies which the Libyans have decided in their popular congresses and in defence of the honour of the Arab nation and its right to unity and existence. Let the confrontation continue until America is defeated and the bastions of fascists, seekers of power and regionalists in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman are destroyed.

Representative in Paris on Mitterrand Interview

LD251849 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Statement by Libyan representative (Sa'id Hafiana) to French television Channel 1 on Mitterrand's interview on Chad in *Le Monde*; given at 1100 GMT on 25 August — recorded]

[Text] I do not think there is any possibility of any confrontation with France, or that such a confrontation is even possible, for the very simple reason that Libya is an African country and France is a European country. This is clear.

I believe that my first reaction after this interview is that the president of the republic clearly has a desire to create favorable conditions for a national reconciliation, for peaceful negotiations between the Transitional National Union Government and its adversary. This is also a reality.

JANA: Spanish, Zionist Mercenaries Going to Chad

LD252127 Tripoli JANA in English 1817 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Kinshasa, Dhulqidah 17, August 25, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — 250 Spanish mercenaries arrived in Kinsahsa to be soon despatched to Chad on Habre's forces side. The mercenaries arrived here under the cover of touristic excursion and include 10 Zionist officers who were immediately sent to Ndjamena. The Spanish mercenaries were recruited through a NATO intelligence network.

JANA: CAR Funnels Arms, Reinforcements to Chad

LD252134 Tripoli JANA in English 1820 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Bangui, Dhulqidah 17 August 25, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The airport of Bangui in Central Africa is witnessing continous air traffic to transport more arms, military reinforcements and mercenary soldiers to Chad. Huge military transport aircraft last week made 120 flights loaded with arms from Egypt, France and America. There is also a continued Zairean air traffic to Bangui. An average of 7 flights a day are ensuring the transport of more reinforcements.

Popular resentment is rising in Central Africa in protest over the governemt's silence over the French Government's actions which Central African people consider as a blatant violation of the sovereignty of their coutnry. It was revealed in Bangui that there is restlessness among the Central African peoples as a result of their country's turning into a base for foreign military supplies to the rebel clique in Ndjamena.

SUDAN

Official Source on Reagan's Message to Numayri

JN251855 Khartoum SUNA in Engish 1750 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, Aug 25 (SUNA) — An official source at the republic presidency today made a comment to SUDAN NEWS AGENCY "SUNA" about the recent message President Numayri received from U.S. President Ronald Reagan on American aid to Chad which is being coordinated between Sudan and U.S. to halt the Libyan expansionsim policy in Chad and then other African countries, including Sudan.

Sudan, which began its diplomatic movement since the first moment it heard of mobilization of Libyan fighter planes to attack Chad, has begun to polarize brothers and friends, explaining to them the dimensions of the supported Libyan [as received] design and calling on them to consolidate this African country, the source said. Sudan is now proud and satisfied over the succeess of its effective movement in defence of Chad and all neighbouring African states, the source said.

The source added that Sudan is also obliged to thank U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his adminstration for their immediate dispatch of AWACS aircraft and assisting airforce to Sudan and their confirmation that any aggression against Sudan will not be tolerated assuring the depth of the relations between the two countries in all times.

Sudan's sold stance vis-a-vis the Chadian question implies support for Habre's legitimate government and denunciation of Al-Qadhdhafi's expansionist ambitions and dreams of those who back him to dominate Chad and establish his fabulous empire inspired by his Green Book, the source said. Sudan calls on all peace-loving countries to denounce Al-Qadhdhafi's aggression against innocent people and against the sovereignity of neighbouring territories.

The official added that Sudan hailed and praised the attitude of the French Government of backing the legitimate Chadian Government of President hissein Habre. Sudan also repeats its call for more French aid to Chad he said.

The UN and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) must move rapidly to halt the Libyan aggression the official said. The official reiterated Sudan's endeavour for peace but simultaneously vigilant to deter any aggressor.

Sudan will help its friends to parry any menace and conspiracy against hem.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Receives Message From Numayri

JN251850 Khartoum SUNA in English 1755 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 25 Aug (SUNA) — Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, current chairman of Organization of African Unity (OAU), yesterday received a message from President Numayri [that] dealt with Sudan's attitude towards the Chadian events.

Official sources in Addis Ababa told SUNA that the deputy of the Sudanese Foreign Ministry President Numayri's envoy 'Uthman 'Abd as-Salam gave the OAU chairman an account of Sudan's position towards the African legitimacy. Attending the meeting were the Ethiopian foreign minister and acting charge d'affaires in the Sudanese Embassy here, the sources said.

ANC President on Need To Counter Enemy Strategy

EA241551 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Compatriots: Whilst the genuine democratic forces of our country are making tremendous efforts to strengthen unity among the oppressed and downtrodden majority of our country in the fight for freedom and social justice, the fascist Pretoria regime, on the other hand, is also intensifying its counteroffensive against this drive for unity. It is hatching five possible plans to blot out our vanguard movement — the African National Congress — politically liquidate its leaders, exterminate its activists and supporters, and, if possible, destroy the very spirit for freedom and justice that is burning fervently in our hearts, and to inflict the greatest possible damage on our broad movement for national liberation in our country.

At the center of this counteroffensive there lies a dirty political and ideological propaganda to discredit our strategy and policies, to undermine our historic revolutionary (?movement). At the same time, the enemy is desperately trying to present its moribund constitutional proposals put forward by the president's council as a solution to the central problem of power in our country.

What, therefore, should be our reply, the reply of all the genuine patriots of our land to this aggressive counteroffensive launched by the apartheid regime against our broad movement for national liberation? Here is Comrade President Oliver Tambo responding:

[Begin Tambo recording] In the face of this determined enemy counteroffensive, we must hit back with all our strength, ensuring that the millions of our people are engaged in struggle. To increase our offensive power, we must organize the people into strong mass democratic organizations. We must organize all revolutionaries into underground units of the ANC. We must organize all combatants into units of Umkhonto We Sizwe [Spear of the Nation]. We must organize all democratic forces into one front for national liberation.

Large sections of our people remain unorganized. We should not allow this situation to continue any longer. For us to achieve victory, it is essential that we ensure that masses of our people engage in struggle as a conscious and united force. That requires that these masses must have their own democratic organizations to mobilize and guide them and through which they can themselves make their own point of view heard.

So far only a small minority of the black workers is organized into trade unions. It is the task of the existing democratic trade union movement to ensure that the organized workers are in fact organized. This organizational drive must encompass also the workers in the mines and in agriculture. We do have to (?bend) all efforts to ensure that every worker belongs to a democratic trade union.

Therefore, with all the power at our command, we make a special appeal to the democratic trade union movement to come together again and acutally succeed to draw up and adopt a plan for the united action of the democratic nonracial trade union movement. There is no obstacle too formidable to stop us achieving this goal.

These masses need to be organized and mobilized into action, where they are and wherever they are. They must be mobilized to confront the oppressor and the exploiter now; hence the need for a mass democratic organization that will lead them. [end recording]

TANZANIA

CPSU Delegation Feted in Zanzibar

EA252200 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Zanzibar — The CPSU has pledged to continue supporting resolutely the efforts of Tanzanians to bring about a socialist revolution in the country. A member of the party's Central Committee, Ndugu Bogomyakov, who is leading a Soviet delegation which is visiting Tanzania, said at a dinner held for him in Zanzibar yesterday that peacelovers all over the world respect Tanzanians for their efforts in building socialism.

A member of the CCM Central Committee, Ndugu Hassan Nassor Moyo, said Tanzanians have unanimously accepted the principles of socialism and self-reliance and that efforts are being made to reach their goals. Ndugu Moyo hailed the CPSU and the people of their country for giving moral and material support to the liberation of peoples being oppressed all over the world, in particular those in southern Africa.

CAMEROON

Ahidjo Calls Biya 'Swindler,' Seeks French Help

AB250747 Paris AFP in English 0735 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Paris, Aug 25 (APF) — Former Cameroonian President Ahmadou Ahidjo renewed his attack Wednesday on the protege he put in power 10 months ago, President Paul Biya, calling him a "weakling," a "swindler" and a "hypocrite." Speaking to AFP from his residence in the south of France, he said he had refused a recent demand by Mr Biya that he resign as head of the country's ruling Cameroon National Union Party, a post he retained when he stepped down after 22 years as president late last year.

Mr Biya announced earlier this week he had smashed a plot to overthrow him and sacked his prime minister and defense ministers, both supporters of Mr Ahidjo. The former president subsequently accused Mr Biya of installing a "regime of police terror" since he had taken over. Mr Ahidjo said he had conferred Wednesday with French President Francois Mitterrand's African affairs adviser, Guy Penne. He added that he wanted France to intercede to obtain the release of his supporters who had been arrested in Cameroon.

On the party leadership, he said he wanted to hand it over to Mr Biya but would not do so under pressure. He denied that the present crisis was a conflict between animist or Christian southerners, led by Mr Biya, and Moslem northerners like himself. He said he was doing all he could to keep the north calm. He also denied charges by French-based Cameroonian exiles Wednesday that he had stolen some 2,500 million dollars of state funds during his time in power and that he was planning to use the money to recapture power. The exiles has also called for his arrest.

(Some 5,000 students marched through the streets of the Cameroonian capital, Yaounde, Wednesday in a show of support for President Biya.)

CHAD

Mitterrand Interviewed on Developments in Chad

For the text of French President Francois Mitterrand's interview in the 26 August *Le Monde* on events in Chad, see the France section of the 26 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

Government Reaction to Mitterrand Interview

Charge Statement

LD251833 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Statement by Allam-Mi, Chadian charge d'affaires in Paris, to French Television correspondent Yves Mourousi; given "a few minutes" after the publication of Mitterrand's interview on Chad in *Le Monde* on 25 August — recorded]

[Text] We note that France, through the voice of the president of the republic, has in fact just reaffirmed its firmness and determination in supporting the Chadian people and government against the characteristic aggression of our Libyan neighbor.

Charge Recalled

LD251819 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The government in Ndjamena reacted to Mitterrand's interview by recalling the Chadian charge d'affaires to Paris. This leads one to believe that Hissein Habre could have wished more offensive words.

Further on Recall

LD250232 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] It was learned tonight that Allam-Mi, Chadian charge d'affaires to Paris, has been recalled to Ndjamena for consultations. The charge d'affaires is expected to return to Ndjamena next Monday.

French Defense Minister Arrives 25 August

AB260617 Paris AFP in English 0428 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, Aug 26 (AFP) — French Defense Minister Charles Hernu arrived here Thursday night to inspect French troops stationed in Chad in support of the government of Hissein Habre. He said he was available should Mr Habre wish to meet him. The Chadian leader was "a man of courage and conviction," Mr Hernu remarked.

The minister said he would go to Abeche in eastern Chad, where part of the French contingent is in position to defend the strategic town. Abeche has an airport and lies on one of the two approaches to the capital by road from the northern rebel-occupied portion of the country.

GUNT Minister Denies Goukouni Disappearance

AB260625 Paris AFP in English 0341 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Paris, Aug 26 (AFP) — Persistent claims that Chadian ex-President Goukouni Oueddei has disappeared were dismissed as "baseless fantasies" by his information minister, Ouchar Tourgoudi, in a statement to AFP here Thursday night. He said Mr Goukouni was currently in Chad. "We were in touch with him barely 48 hours ago," said Mr Ouchar in the name of the Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT). The reports of Mr Goukouni's disappearance were meant to demoralize the GUNT's troops, the minister said.

The alleged disappearance was first mentioned in the Nigerian capital Lagos about two weeks ago by sources closed to Chadian opposition groups. The rumors have gained ground in African and diplomatic circles here. They say Mr Goukouni has not spoken on the rebel radio station operated by GUNT from Bardai

in northern Chad despite the past month's escalating conflict between the Libyan-backed GUNT and the army of current Chadian leader Hissein Habre. Mr Goukouni has reportedly not been seen since July 30, the day that Mr Habre's men retook thekey northern oasis of Faya-Largeau from the GUNT. The oasis has since come back under GUNT control.

Bardai Warns France Will Pay Dearly for Policy

LD222244 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 22 Aug 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Good evening. Is this the calm before the storm? Is this a temporary truce, or are we on the threshold of a process that will put an end to the bloody conflict in Chad? In truth all hypotheses are permissible in describing or interpreting the current situation in Chad.

Thus behind the famous red line, many things are being done. This is also surely the unadmitted aim of this imaginary line: preventing the ANL [National Liberation Army] from continuing its victorious advance, while enabling the FAN to reorganize and to counterattack. This is all the more probable since France has in no way defined reciprocity in respecting its red line. Also, the French Government merely informed the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] of the arbitrary decision, taken by France instead of Chadians.

The coming hours will give us a reply to all the questions posed. At this point we can say that the ANL will use all its force to oppose the execution of this imperialist machination. The sons of France will have to pay with their lives for the erroneous policy of their leaders. They will be sacrificed for the demonic ambitions of a U.S.-recruited agent who has piled up acts of humiliation against France. It will be recalled that Francoise Claustre, at the time an object of blackmail between [words indistinct] and Hissein Habre, was only released and [word indistinct] thanks to the present GUNT president, Goukouni Oueddi.

In any case, The Chadian patriots, resolutely committed under the leadership of the GUNT and the ANL, will thwart all these imperialist-reactionary maneuvers and the acts of vandalism which the French pawn and its blackmailer, the fox at bay of Ndjamena, are committing. They have a short memory. We remind them that this is not the first time that an expeditionary force has come to put a show in the Chadian savanna and desert. Francois Mitterrand would do better to find another scapegoat to divert French public opinion from unemployment and the growing balance of payments deficit. It is hot in Chad and your [Mitterrand's] rose is in danger of wilting.

ZAIRE

Mobutu Cited on Relations With Belgium, U.S.

PM221245 Brussels Le Soir in French 12 Aug 83 pp 1,3

[Jean Pochet report: "Zairian Copper: Mobutu No Longer Wants To Give Preference to Belgian Enterprises"]

[Text] The Chadian conflict and Zaire's aid to President Hissein Habre were at the center of the talks which President Mobutu had during his visit to Washington. But Zaire's economic problems were also discussed. Following [Belgian Foreign Minister] Mr Tindemans' visit to Zaire it was primarily Belgian-Zairian relations that President Mobutu discussed with our correspondent in the United States.

Indeed, if Belgium no longer regards Zaire as a privileged partner, the reverse is also true. As *Le Soir* revealed in its 5 August edition, Gecamines, the Zairian company responsible for copper extraction, which contributes 60 percent of the state budget, plans to stop giving Belgium the job of refining the Shaba copper, since it thinks that the prices charged in Hoboken-Overpelt are 30 percent higher than those charged by competitors.

President Mobutu confirmed the importance of the delicate negotiations under way whose outcome, it should be remembered, would have major economic and social consequences in Belgium where it is thought that 9,000 jobs depend on refining Zairian copper.

Between a reception given in his honor by New York Mayor Ed Koch and his departure for Paris this Wednesday, Mr Mobutu reviewed his visit for us. But he also seized this opportunity to place Belgian-Zairian relations in perspective once again after Mr Tindemans' visit. Gecamines was discussed in particular: "When we are handed an official Belgian Foreign Ministry document stating the Belgium is going to extend its relations with Third World countries," the marshal told us in substance, "instead of maintaining its preferential relations with Zaire, Rwanda, and Burundi, what do you expect me to say other than that Zaire too is going to diversify? If the previous position had been maintained, I would have told Gecamines director Mr Cxrem: 'Go gently. See how things can be arranged.'

"Without those preferential relations, how can I say to Gecamines, which, although nationalized, operates like a private enterprise and whose director notes that by having the 200,000 tons of copper which we send annually to the Belgian Mineral Company, refined in other countries, Zaire could reduce costs by 30 percent, how can I say: Leave things as they are? We are

simply basing our position on the Belgian document on diversification, and certainly not out of a spirit of vengeance. However, if somebody tells me I misread or misunderstood it, we will act on the basis of the facts. Whatever the consequences for Belgium we cannot be accused of following a policy dictated by the Belgian Government."

Pursuing the subject of Belgian-Zairian relations, the president added, this time with regard to military cooperation, the importance of which has been highlighted by events in Chad: "I would have liked to follow a policy of closer cooperation with Belgium in this sphere. But the storm caused by one party (Mr van Miert's Socialist Party which the president obstinately refused to name), on the subject of 'no aid for Mobutu' forced me to seek diversification (French, Chinese, Israeli) in this sphere too. Nonetheless, I have always strongly advocated an increase in Belgian military cooperation, and, I must say frankly I have always admired it and made that known since independence." It seemed to be with a hint of regret that the president added: "Some 60 percent of my officers were trained in Belgium, but the opposition of a single party has forced me to make the choice I have made."

With regard to Chad, where Zaire's rapid intervention has been upheld as an example by Mr Reagan, President Mobutu was passionate, modest, and evasive. "No, we did not act on orders or after consultation with the United States. It was a personal decision, immediately ratified by my Defense Committee. We are not trying to teach anybody a lesson. We did what we felt we had to do when a friendly country was attacked. Libya has financial and military resources which far outstrip the Habre government's potential. In this affair we are determined to prevent Africa's destabilization, which seems to be the aim of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi whose outrageous behavior is a constant threat to Egypt, Sudan, even Tunisia, and Chad."

The most spectacular result of his visit to the United States is, according to President Mobutu himself, the rescheduling of theZairian debt and the administration's guarantee of private U.S. investments in his country: "It was a painful problem. It was necessary to be frank, and I was. I convinced the U.S. Administration which is informing its OECD partners of its official position. We hope that they will align with the United States."

By his own admission Mr Mobutu found a much more cordial atmosphere both in the administration and Congress. On Thursday 11 members of the House Subcommittee for African Affairs — where the President usually encounters most resistance — will be in Zaire for 4 days at the marshal's express invitation, in order the examine the situation on the spot. In addition an agricultural mission will assess problems in that sector. As the Zairian president himself stated without false modesty, "my mission has been a complete success." Washington will not deny that.

GHANA

TIMES Attacks Liberia's Renewed Ties With Israel

AB251140 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Writing under the heading "Disastrous Decision," *The Ghanaian Times* considers it a great tragedy, both for its own national interest and to the larger interest of Africa, the Liberian Government's resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel. It feels that this development is, moreover, a direct threat to the security of the West African subregion because it is tantamount to turning Liberia into a base for violent subversion of neighboring countries. According to the *Times*, any African country which resumes relations with Israel will be opening its own economic development to Israeli sabotage, for all that Israel wants in terms of economic relations with African countries is to establish markets for its products, and this can be realized only by discouraging the African countries on industrialization drive. The paper submits that this has been the reality of Israel's economic relations with African countries. The *Times*, therefore, challenges those African countries which still maintain relations with Israel to provide evidence to prove it wrong [words indistinct].

PNDC Announces Release of Former Officials

AB260740 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has announced the release of five former ministers and member of Parliament from custody. They include J.E. Adarkwa Yiadom, Roland Atta-Kesson — both ex-member of Parliament — and Daniel Agumeh, ex-minister. The others are Kingsley K. Asante and Jamens Afful, both ex-deputy ministers. According to an official statement, the ex-secretary to the president, Dr N.A. Arthur, has also been released from custody.

LIBERIA

Monrovia Reports on Diplomatic Ties With Israel

AB260640 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Liberia's ambassador to east Africa, Major Samuel D. Pearson, has been designated as the first Liberian ambassador to Israel following the resumption of diplomatic links between the two countries about 2 weeks ago. Gavri'el Gavri'eli has also been named Israeli ambassador to Liberia, according to an AFP dispatch released in Monrovia today. Liberia and Israel resumed diplomatic relations on 13 August 1983, nearly 10 years after Liberia along with other African states broke all diplomatic links with the Jewish state because of the 1973 Middle East war.

Head of State Doe and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin had signed an aid agreement involving health, agriculture, and infrastructure. The French news agency did not give any further details, but quoted the Israeli prime minister as saying: The signing of the accord marks the beginning of a new era in relations between Liberia and Israel. For his part, Commander in Chief Doe expressed the hope that the association between the two countries would continue forever.

Meanwhile, Liberian is to open an embassy in Jerusalem following the restoration of diplomatic links with Israel. According to BBC, this was disclosed by the foreign minister, T. Ernest Eastman, in Jerusalem during a radio-television interview. He said the embassy would be established in the same building it occupied 10 years ago.

NIGERIA

Shagari Receives Sudanese Message on Chad

JN252002 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1825 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Lagos, 25 Aug (SUNA) — Nigerian President Shehu Shagari has received a message from President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri dealing with the situation in Chad. The message was delivered yesterday by 'Amar Muhammad Yasin, President Numayri's roving ambassador.

The Nigerian president warned of the serious situation in Chad. He said that the Chadian problem could not be resolved by the two parties concerned and that the African countries must all move within the framework of the OAU. President Shagari affirmed that he understood the facts about the situation in Chad and the dimensions of the Libyan invasion. He said that he had intended to send an envoy to France and the United States to find a solution to the Chadian issue but deemed it necessary to begin his contacts with the OAU.

President Shagari said that he sent his foreign minister yesterday to Ethiopia to investigate the OAU view on the Chadian issue and to discuss a Nigerian proposal for a meeting of the permanent committee on Chad. He said that the current OAU president however, believes that new members must be added to the committee. President Shagari wondered about the reason for adding these new members since he believes that the committee is complete.

During the meeting President Numayri's envoy explained to President Shagari the new dimensions of the Chadian crisis [words indistinct] between two parties, Libyan and Chad. He also explained Libya's expansionist intentions and the shelling [word indistinct] that Sudan had suffered on its border with Chad when Goukouni was president of Chad and brought the Libyan Army into Chad.

Government Urges No Strike in Cross River

AB250905 Calabar Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The State Council of the Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] has been urged to rescind its decision to call out workers on strike in protest against the nonpayment of salaries and fringe benefits.

The appeal was made in Calabar by the chief labor officer in the Federal Ministry of Employment, Labor and Productivity in the state, G.A. Ediagon. He said he was making the call because, according to him, any industrial action at this stage would not achieve any result in view of the arrangement being made by the government to effect payment.

The chief labor officer stated emphatically that the state secretary of the NLC, Ita Henshaw, has in his possession a copy of the circular letter issued by the Federal Ministry of Finance on 12 August 1983 setting out the procedure for the disbursement of the federal loan to the affected states including the Cross River State. He, therefore, described the action of the NLC in directing the workers to embark on an industrial action as uncalled for, untimely, and unnecessary.

Unions Support Strike

AB250900 Calabar Domestic Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Twelve industrial unions in the Cross River State have condemned the statement credited to the state secretary of the Nigerian Civil Service Union, Bassey Ndiyo, asking all civil servants in the state not to join in the industrial action directed by the NLC.

The unions include civil service typists, stenographers, and allied staff, Medical and Health Workers Union, Civil Service Technical Workers Union of Nigeria, National Association of Nigerian Nurses and Midwives, Printing and Publishing Workers Union, Recreational Service Employees Union, and the National Union of Public Corporation Employees. Others are Agricultural and Allied Workers Union, Nigerian Union of Teachers, Radio Television and [word indistinct], Workers Union, Civil Service Union, and the Nigerian Union of Local Government Employees.

A release jointly signed by the representatives of the trade unions noted that Mr Ndiyo had attended a meeting of the NLC on the 17th of this month in which a decision was reached that the congress would enforce whatever directives were given by the NLC secretariat in Lagos. The release wondered why Mr Ndiyo should turn around to issue a counterinstruction against the unanimous decision of the NLC in which he was a party. It described Mr Ndiyo's posture as hypocritical and disassociated themselves from the radio announcement.

Meanwhile, the Cross River State council of the NLC is organizing a rally about now for all workers in the state civil service and government parastatals in the state at the Calabar sports stadium car park. A release signed by the state secretary of the council, Comrade Ita Henshaw, has therefore advised all workers in such establishments to turn up for the rally. The release indicates that the rally will be addressed by NLC leaders in the state.

Police Mount Security Operation in Gongola

AB251028 Lagos NAN in English 0955 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Yola, Aug 25 (NAN) -- Tight security has been mounted by armed mobile policemen in and around the Gongola capital for undisclosed reasons since yesterday, a NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) investigation shows. A correspondent of NAN who went around reports that vehicles coming into the state capital were meticulously searched from seat covers to the roof. [passage indistinct] (?The NAN) investigation showed that roadblocks were placed on all the main roads leading to the state capital, thereby holding up traffic for some hours before the search could be completed.

The commissioner of police, Alhaji Ibrahim Ahmed, told NAN that he ordered the search because "we have got information that some people are to create trouble." He said that the maintenance of peace was the paramount duty of his command. The police boss said that "we are trying to make sure that some people do not put this country into chaos and bloodshed." Asked to state what his men were looking for, Alhaji Ahmed said that "we are looking for offensive weapons that would be used to destabilize the state."

At the time of this report security men of the NSO [National Security Organization] have also been drafted to strategic positions to forestall any sabotage.

UPPER VOLTA

Presidential Decrees Announce New Government

AB242230 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Presidential decree announcing the composition of the new Upper Voltan Government, issued in Ouagadougou on 24 August — read by Sergeant Georges Abone, member of the National Council of the Revolution]

[Text] Decree No 83-021/CNR-PRES on the formation of the government. The president of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and head of state, given the 4 August 1983 proclamation, given Ordinance No 83-001/CNR of 4 August 1983 on the creation of the National Council of the Revolution, decrees:

Article 1: The Government of the Republic of Upper Volta is composed as follows:

President of the CNR & Head of State	Captain Thomas Sankara
Minister of:	
Interior & Security	Captain Thomas Sankara
State to the Presidency	Captain Blaise Compaore
National Defense & Veterans Affairs	Battalion Commander Boukari Jean-Baptiste Lingani
Foreign Affairs	Arba Diallo
in Charge of State Companies	Captain Henri Zongo
Justice and Keeper of Seals	M.T. Raymond Poda

Equipment & Communications	Philippe Ouedraogo
Planning & Communication	Talata Eugene Dondasse
Finance	Damo Justin Barro
Rural Development	Seydou Traore
Public Health	Major Abdou Salam Kabore
Trade, Industrial Development, & Mines	Bubacar Hama
Labor, Social Security & Civil Service	Fidele Toe
Higher Education & Scientific Research	Issa Tiendrebeogo
National Education, Arts & Culture	Emmanuel Dadjouari
Information	Adama Toure
Youth & Sports	Ibrahima Kone
Environment & Tourism	Laitar Basile Guissou
Social Affairs	Mrs Paley nee Bernadette Ruamba
Secretary of State of the Interior & Security	Nongma Ernest Ouedraogo

Article 2: The present decree which takes effect from the date of its signature will be registered and published in the Official Gazette.

Issued in Ouagadougou, 24 August 1983

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara

Decree No 83-022/CNR-PRES on the nomination of the secretary general to the government and the Council of Ministers. The president of the CNR, and head of state, given the 4 August proclamation, given Ordinance No 83-001/CNR of 4 August 1983 on the creation of the CNR, given Decree No 83-021/CNR-PRES of 24 August 1983 on the composition of the government, decrees:

Article 1: (Congo Emmanuel Kabore) has been nominated secretary general of the government and the Council of Ministers.

Article 2: The present decree which takes effect from the date of its signature will be registered and published in the Official Gazette.

Decree 83-023/CNR-PRES on the nomination of national leaders of the Revolution's Defense Committees, CDR. The president of the CNR and head of state, given the 4 August proclamation, given Ordinance No 83-001/CNR of 4 August 1983 on the creation of the CNR, given Decree No 83-021/CNR-PRES of 24 August 1983 on the composition of the government, decrees:

Article 1: Pending the publication of texts which will regulate the Revolution's Defense Committees, the following officers are interim officers: national secretary general, Lieutenant Pierre Ouedraogo; assistant secretary general, Second Lieutenant Kilimire Theodore Hien.

The present decree will be registered and published in the Official Gazette.

Issued in Ouagadougou, 24 August 1983

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara

AFP on Appointments

AB252150 Paris AFP in French 1418 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Paris, 25 Aug (AFP) — Three weeks after overthrowing the regime of Surgeon-Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, Captain Thomas Sankara has formed a government which includes radical junior officers and a few civilians, among whom are supporters of a small revolutionary Marxist organization — the Patriotic League for Development (LIPAD) — observers note.

The chairman of the National Council for the Revolution (CNR) and head of state appointed to the government most of his close radical companions in the Army such as Captain Blaise Compaore (minister of state to the presidency) and Henri Zongo (minister in charge of state companies), who were sanctioned at the same time he was for indiscipline in early 1982 by Colonel Saye Zerbo, the former head of state toppled by the People's Salvation Council (CSP) on 7 November 1982.

Also, among the civilians, five former CSP ministers who lost their portfolio during the arrest of Capt Sankara by President Ouedraogo on 17 May 1983, have come back into government. At that time, it is recalled, Surgeon-Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo accused the radical faction of the CSP of wanting to seize power, a move engineered by Capt Sankara by relying on LIPAD and the external support of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution.

The five ministers, who unofficially are members of LIPAD, today occupy important posts: Talata Eugene Dondasse (planning and cooperation), Damo Justin Barro (finance), Issa Tiendrebeogo (higher education and scientific research), Emmanuel Dadjouari (national education, arts, and culture), and Ibrahima Kone (youth and sports). Two other influential members of the LIPAD have made their entry into the government: Phillipe Ouedraogo, secretary general of LIPAD (equipment and telecommunications) and Adama Toure (information).

It is also noted that the new minister of defense and war veterans affairs — Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani — was the secretary general of the permanent secretariat of the CSP (until this organ was dissolved last May) and that the minister of public health — Pharmacist-Major Abdou Salam Kabore — has been the principal actor in the setting up of the Revolutionary Defense Committees (CDR), since the coup of 4 August. The aim of these organs is to form the basis for the revolutionary action of the new regime. Another close aide of President Sankara, Toe Fidele, his former permanent under secretary when he was secretary of state for information and later prime minister, is now holding the key post of minister of labor, social welfare, and public service.

The LIPAD, which is making its entry in the Upper Voltan Government in full force, was promoted by some brilliant intellectuals and was also under the control of the Upper Voltan Trade Union Confederation (CSV), one of the country's four labor unions led by Soumand Toure. With the setting up of this "revolutionary" government, which has the support of the labor unions that are very active in Upper Volta, we now know the key men and the principal organs of the new regime.

The CNR, headed by Captain Sankara, is the supreme political organ of the country. Basically, the CDR's constitute in the wards and villages the organs to carry out the revolutionary policy of the CNR, in the political, socioeconomic, cultural, and military fields. The national leaders of these CDR's are Lieutenant Pierre Ouedraogo and Second-Lieutenant Kilimire Theodore Hien, a former assistant secretary general of the CSP. As for the Army, which has just undergone some purges, it must be transformed into a "revolutionary army" or a "people's army," as Capt Sankara announced last Sunday at his first news conference.

Sankara Discusses Political Plans, Ties With Libya

PM251253 Paris Liberation in French 23 Aug 83 p 16

[Interview with Upper Voltan President Thomas Sankara by Pierre Haski in Ouagadougou — date not given]

[Excerpts] *Liberation*: Upper Volta had the image of being a country which practiced a multiparty system and freedom of speech. Is not the series of military coups d'etat a backward step?

Thomas Sankara: Yes, compared with that image. But it is necessary to understand the meaning of the so-called democracy. Was it really democracy to allow a handful of tycoons to manipulate things at will by their financial power? I do not think so. Indeed there was no democracy. There was dictatorship by a small number of tycoons who prevented the people from expressing themselves. This is proved by the fact that, when we told the former politicians that their parties had been dissolved, there was a real explosion of joy in Upper Volta. Today there is real democracy because the majority of Upper Voltans feel free. Democracy does not necessarily require several parties especially, as was the case, when those parties only represent one faction and only differ according to clan. The main thing is that the Upper Voltans should be able to express themselves freely and be really involved in government on a day-to-day basis.

Liberation: What institutions will the country have in the future?

Thomas Sankara: Mainly the National Revolutionary Council and its political leadership, which will be the Central Committee. There will be broad representation of the different sections of society in the country: the military, government members, civilians appointed by the Revolution Defense Committees — a democratic creation of the people — and people individually asked to sit in order to supply their particular viewpoint; namely, that of circles which can be regarded as hostile to the revolution. We need to know their concerns. You will see that the Army is giving way to forces which were in abeyance and which we are going to rouse and dynamize.

Liberation: What type of relations do you hope to establish with France?

Thomas Sankara: We want excellent relations, in any case better than we have. We are convinced that there is a readiness for this on the French side too.

Liberation: What should change in Franco-Upper Voltan cooperation?

Thomas Sankara: The right to be different, to accept the other as he is.

Liberation: And what about Libya? You know that you have been described as Al-Qadhdhafi's man....

Thomas Sankara: People tried to create fears and bugaboos with Libya. There was the Red peril, then the Yellow peril, and now people have discovered the Libyan peril. Libya is an African country and we should pay it the same attention and consideration as other African countries. We have dealings with Al-Qadhdhafi and are saying so to our people, unlike those who have received instructions not to do so or who have dealings with Libya but conceal it from their peoples. They are puppets and pawns. We are free with regard to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi; we can talk freely to him and tell him what we think of his policy. You know where the pawns are.

Malian Envoy Meets With Sankara, Makes Statement

AB251122 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Text] Head of State Captain Thomas Sankara received in audience this afternoon His Excellency Siratagou Cisse, the Malian ambassador to Upper Volta with residence in Abidjan. After the audience, the ambassador spoke to the press on the relations between our two countries. His Excellency Siratagou Cisse emphasized that this meeting — his first with the head of state — was particularly important for Mali.

[Begin Cisse recording] I delivered to His Excellency Capt Thomas Sankara a message of friendship, fraternity, and encouragement from his brother and friend, His Excellency President General Moussa Traore of the Republic of Mali. We had the opportunity to hold discussions — discussions which I must stress were of special importance because they were held just after the 4 August events which have brought the National Council of the Revolution to power. These discussions, therefore, are of capital importance. They have enabled the president and myself to examine ways and means of helping our two brotherly countries to strengthen the bonds of friendship and fraternity existing between our two countries.

I have always admired the people of Upper Volta. As you know, Upper Volta is Mali's neighbor and friend. Our peoples have several traditional links and it is normal that Mali should follow

with special interest all events that occur in this country. This explains our constant concern, each time an event happens here, to identify the various elements that enable us to exactly consolidate the bonds of friendship and fraternity linking our two countries. Since 4 August, which ushered in a new phase of the life of the Upper Voltan nation and its head of state, His Excellency Capt Thomas Sankara, our attention has been drawn to two important facts. The first concerns the head of state's speech addressed to the members of the diplomatic corps on 5 August and the second the first press conference given by the head of state in the presence of the national and international press. The statement of the head of state of the new Upper Volta contained a certain number of very interesting proposals. It is in this way that we naturally appraised the new situation created in Upper Volta, which permitted the CNR, through the mobilization of the vital forces of this country, to resolutely engage Upper Volta on the path of defending social justice, dignity, and personality of the country and of consolidating the independence and sovereignty of the nation. We are also pleased with the attachment of the new authorities to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and their support for the progressive forces and national liberation movements.

Finally, we happily welcomed His Excellency Thomas Sankara's brotherly sentiments expressed to Mali and to neighboring countries so that we can come together to build the basis for a development that will ensure the happiness and progress of our peoples. We welcomed this situation in Mali with much satisfaction and we hope that within the framework of our traditional relations of friendship, fraternity, and good neighborliness, we can create the best conditions to strengthen this cooperation to the profit of our peoples and the well being of humanity. [end recording]

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Condemns Recent RSA 'Aggression'

MB241326 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 24 Aug 83

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at meeting in Luanda with military, party, government, and industrial leaders to discuss the country's political and military situation on 23 August — recorded]

[Text] Comrade members of the Central Committee and government, Comrades and fellow Angolans:

Our internal and external enemy has intensified its criminal and destabilizing activity against the Poeple's Republic of Angola over the past months. Once again, the reactionary circles of American imperialism, in connivance with the racist South African regime, have included the Angolan revolution and the MPLA-Labor Party, its vanguard party, within the scope of its general offensive against the states and progressive forces of our continent. Such an offensive is designed to prevent the democratic and popular revolution from taking place in new African countries, to promote subversion in all countries that have not opted for capitalist development, to replace the genuine governments of these countries with satellite governments, and to impede the liberation struggles of the colonized peoples of Namibia and Western Sahara and the oppressed South African people who are discriminated against by the apartheid system. This general offensive by imperialism, which, on our continent already affects the peoples of Ethiopia, Libya, Chad, Western Sahara, and the frontline states, particularly Angola and Mozambique, also falls upon all peoples and vanguard movements and organizations that struggle for total democracy and socialism in Latin American and Asia.

In our country, the Pretoria regime, with the support of imperialism, decided as its first objective to conduct an undeclared war of aggression to force the MPLA-Labor Party leadership to negotiate with the traitors assembled in the UNITA puppet groups to form a so-called government of national union. For us, this would mean the beginning of treason to the interests and aspirations of the Angolan people, who have always believed in the honesty of the MPLA-Labor Party leadership and the noble objectives of its program. Unable to achieve this immediate goal in view of the heroic resistance of our people and their armed wing, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], the racist South Africans desperately try to escalate the war as an attempt to depose by the force of arms the government of our popular republic and to establish a puppet government in the service of imperialism. Accordingly, they intend to create internal and external conditions to lead Namibia to a neocolonial independence, without SWAPO in power or with a weakened SWAPO. This would allow the South Africans to maintain their apartheid regime and to easily promote their destabilization policy against neighboring countries by aiding subversive groups.

As you comrades understand, the realization of the objectives of the internal and external enemies of our country would destroy the gains already achieved by our people at the expense of much blood and sacrifice, would risk the lives of millions of people, and would set a dangerous precedent in our region. Should they topple the democratic and popular regime in Angola, Pretoria and imperialism would feel encouraged to topple the regimes established in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Zambia, and so on, in order to establish puppet states around South Africa's borders which would accept its policy of a constellation of states. The Pretoria regime is fully determined to play the role of the gendarme of imperialism in southern Africa and also to exercise its political, military, and economic domination over all states in the region.

In order to conduct its policy South Africa adopts specific types of activity in the propaganda, political and diplomatic, and military field — the intoxication of national and international opinion with media campaigns based on the newspapers, news agencies, and radio stations of South Africa and many Western European countries which are fed news, commentaries, and reports consisting of distorted realities, imaginary stories, or anecdotes written by mercenaries of the press about our country. This campaign goes hand in hand with the policy of denigrating our party and the People's Republic of Angola. Through these campaigns our people are sometimes expected to believe that the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party is responsible for not solving the serious economic and social problems; namely, problems in housing, health, education, transportation, shortages of raw materials, famine, misery, and others inherited from colonialism and whose rapid solution is also prevented by the war of aggression by racist South Africa and its lackeys.

Such slanderous campaigns are sometimes waged simultaneously with ideological opportunism in order to justify before international public opinion the military aggression against our country. For instance, they invent the [word indistinct] of the Cuban threat or the East Germans, but all Germans who are in Angola are civilian experts, and the Cuban internationalists have never crossed the Angolan border into any neighboring country. They include the struggle of the Namibian people for independence in the context of the conflicts between the Western and Eastern military blocs, but SWAPO is a movement of national liberation which is made up of people of all creeds, while Namibian territory is illegally occupied, in total disregard of UN resolutions, and it is the UN that must administer that territory.

This diversionist propaganda campaign also serves to spread confusion and to deceive the less politically enlightened people in the West, and to mobilize some support among rightwing circles which no longer approve of the apartheid policy and its destabilizing activities against the frontline atates.

There is no doubt that in the implementation of Pretoria's destabilizing policy against our country the essential role is played by its regular Armed Forces and by the UNITA puppet groups which it uses as its instrument. The armed intervention of South Africa in Angola has long ceased to have a retaliatory character against SWAPO activities. The units of its regular Army have ceased to carry out raids and ambushes against SWAPO only from Namibian territory. On 22 August 1981, that is, 2 years ago, a large invasion was launced, which was stopped by our Armed Forces in Cahama and which ended in the occupa-

tion of the southern part of Cunene Province, including the city of Ngica situated 40 km from the border. In this area and in the south of Cuando Cubango the racist South African Army has introduced an incalculable number of troops and has established armed groups and UNITA puppets in this corridor to complement its own actions against our forces in this region [words indistinct]. Thus, the UNITA puppet groups actually operate as a complement to and under the command of South African infantry forces and are supported by South African artillery and air power whenever necessary. This happened in Cangamba in Eastern Angola, some 500 km from the border, where the mercenary and puppet groups organized and led by South Africans were defeated thanks to the determination and heroism of our comrades, and South African aircraft appeared some days later and flattened it to the ground. With such intervention of the South African Armed Forces, particularly aviation, which operates deep inside our territory, the enemy has begun a new escalation in the war of aggression against our people and has made its intentions quite clear.

While the attention of international opinion has been diverted by talk and diplomatic maneuvering, the military training and organization of armed bandits has intensified. These bandits carry out terrorist activities against foreign nationals and our own people, destroy villages, burn property, steal cattle, money, and so on from our people. Pretoria introduced groups specialized in sabotage against technical installations, which destroyed the Luanda refinery, the (Lumaum) dam, and stretches of the Benguela Railway line. The South Africans are now trying to introduce similar groups in Malange and Luanda Norte to prevent the fulfillment of our economic program goals.

All this is carried out at a time when the international economic situation is extremely serious for underdeveloped countries in that the prices of our major export commodities have dropped, namely oil, diamonds, and coffee, thus reducing our foreign currency revenue. That is, on the one hand, they have stepped up the destruction of our infrastructure and technical and economic installations through the direct intervention of regular units of the South African Army or by utilizilng UNITA groups as their instrument to commit terrorist activities and destruction, thus increasing state expenditure. On the other hand, they have taken advantage of the difficult economic and financial situation, which is manipulated by imperialism, to aggravate the dependency of the underdeveloped countries in that the prices of our export commodities have dropped, thus reducing the flow of money and foreign currency into the state coffers. Still, along with this, diplomatic pressures is exerted on our government with the aim of forcing the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist forces from Angola.

Comrades, it is, therefore, not difficult to conclude that we are faced with yet another plot ably orchestrated by imperialism to destroy the MPLA-Labor Party and the Angolan revolution. Let all party members, every worker, peasant, student, woman, old man, child, and all national cadres — that is, all our people, who have been martyred by the century-old aggression by colonialism and imperialism — mobilize and organize themselves to defend our fatherland, our party of Angostinho Neto, and our popular revolution.

We are trying to find a just peace for the Namibian conflict, but the enemy undertakes the imposition of its wishes by war. We have no other alternative than to defend our independence and freedom with arms. Let us adapt our lives and our structures of power to the present political and military phase that is being experienced in several regions of our country. Let us deprive the internal enemy, which is an instrument of the racists and imperialism, of its capacity to move and operate. It is necessary to wage a relentless struggle against the puppet groups, to isolate them from the people, and to neutralize them until they are annihilated. The struggle against the armed bandits and puppet groups must be regarded as the main focus of our action, until we stabilize the political, military, and economic situation in the areas affected by banditry.

Imperialists cannot establish neocolonialism in Angola without their lackeys or puppets. Because of this, the action we take must be seen as a priority in the effort to safeguard the defense of our revolution and our people without disregarding the need to intensify our military capacity to repel external aggression.

In view of this situation we will have to continue to make efforts to develop the economy, dislodge the enemy from the areas of agricultural and pastoral production, and to improve quality and quantity in all sectors of production to strengthen the economy, which is necessary to solve the problems of defending the country. We must organize the defense of agricultural, pastoral, and industrial enterprises, cooperatives, and essential organs for the administration of the state. We must detect, through popular vigilance, the collaborators of the enemy who infiltrate themselves to sabotage our economy, and we must punish them severely.

In the present context the regional military councils that will be established in some areas will be asked to play an essential role. Such councils are restricted organs which centralize the leadership for the execution of tasks of a political, military, economic, and social nature under the terms of the law and guidelines from the central power. All organs of power existing in the areas of jurisdiction of the councils will depend, for administrative purposes, on missions determined by the need for the defense and security of the territory, people, revolution, and national heritage. Let us, therefore, organize the armed defense of the people in order to defend our revolution.

Long live popular defense. Long live popular vigilance. Long live the guidelines and the memory of the late President Agostinho Neto.

The struggle continues. Victory is certain. [applause]

Further Condemnation

MB251210 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel (Roberto Vidal Monteiro Ngongo), the deputy chief of the general staff of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], gave a press conference in Luanda yesterday morning for the national and foreign mass

communication media, during which he discussed the military situation prevailing in the southern region of our country in the wake of the escalating aggression of the South African racists.

In the press conference, which followed an earlier one on the same theme with the diplomatic corps accredited in our country and which was attended by the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Lt Col (Ngongo) reviewed the destabilizing actions coordinated from Pretoria against the Angolan people, a situation which clearly attests to the close ties existing between South African and the UNITA puppet gangs.

Accordingly, that senior officer of our Armed Forces said that the escalation of the destabilizing actions against our country began with the rise to power in South Africa of the most racist faction led by Botha and his creation of the Intelligence Bureau, a body of the Pretoria government which has assumed the responsibility of directing and coordinating all military actions of the racist army and its complementary force, the puppets, with the aim of suffocating the Angolan revolution. The actions of this body have particularly been directed at paralyzing the Benguela railway line, sabotaging strategic and economic centers, and kidnapping foreign guest workers and young Angolans, who are taken from rural areas to the bases of the racists in illegally occupied Namibia with the objective of giving them military training and incorporating them into the ranks of the puppets.

It is in this vein that since May the Pretoria-backed forces have been moving this year toward Moxico, the occupation of which would serve to convince international public opinion that the puppet gangs constitute a valid participant in the settlement of the problem of Namibia and pressure the Angolan authorities to sit down with the bandits. On this issue, Deputy Foreign Minister Comrade Venancio da Silva Moura, once again explained at the meeting with the diplomatic corps that the authorities of the People's Republic of Angola will never sit down with the bandits, as this would be a betrayal of the Angolan revolution, which is nobly led by the MPLA-Labor Party.

At the press conference yesterday morning Lt Col (Ngongo) stressed the criminal intervention of the South African Air Force, which completely destroyed Cangamba, an action that followed the shameful defeat inflicted by the glorious FAPLA in the first attempt to occupy that position by puppets led by mercenaries of several nationalities. All these actions by the South Africans against our country were described by the deputy chief of the FAPLA general staff as a new secret invasion, as they, in coordination with the big Western press, intend to credit UNITA with all these large-scale actions by the South African regular Army.

Recalling the previous meeting held yesterday morning with the diplomatic corps accredited to Angola to explain the military situation prevailing in southern Angola, Comrade Vanancio da Silva Moura called on the representatives of some Western countries to reconsider their attitude toward South Africa, which violates the sanctions imposed by the United Nations to isolate the country of apartheid. He also called on them to review the passive attitude regarding the free movement of the puppets in their countries, and finally denounced the big Western propaganda campaign belittling the Angolan revolution.

At both meetings, with the diplomatic corps and the press, the two officials reaffirmed the unshakable will of the Angolan people to build a new society free of exploitation and oppression in the fatherland of Agostinho Neto, where progress is the driving force of the society.

RSA Invasion 'Imminent'

OW260104 Hong Kong AFP in English 0040 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] Lusaka, Aug. 26 (AFP) — A large-scale South African invasion of Angola is imminent, according to a leader of Angola's ruling MPLA party who addressed the Ninth General Conference of Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party (UNIP). MPLA Politburo Member Pascal Luyualu told the UNIP conference Wednesday that the Pretoria regime was "planning a new big invasion of Angola". He said the invasion would follow "recent artillery fire and air bombardment of the town of Cangamba in Moxico Province early this month."

Mr. Luyualu said "3,000 regular South African troops backed by mercenaries and Angolan puppets attacked Cangamba but were defeated by government Armed Forces." He said: "In spite of the heavy defeat they suffered, the South African Army has recently concentrated 10,000 troops in various border areas with Namibia." But Mr. Luyualu said this would not blunt Angola's support for the Nambian fight for independence. He expressed Angola's unwavering solidarity with the Namibian and South African struggle to end apartheid, by their sole legitimate representatives, SWAPO and the African National Congress of South Africa.

Mr. Luyualu said the imperialist world was trying to destroy the gains of people in southern Africa who had gained their independence from colonial powers. "It is in this context that the People's Republic of Angola has to face constant armed aggression of the racist South African regime, which trains, arms and infiltrates mercenaries into our national territory, aiming by all means to destabilise us economically, politically and socially," he said. The strategy of the exercise was to make the legitimate governments withdraw their support for the struggle of the suffering Namibians and South Africans, he said.

LESOTHO

UN High Commissioner Arrives for Talks on Refugees

MB251341 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The chief of the East and Southern African section of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Geneva, Dr D. Chefeke, is in Lesotho following representations of Lesotho to the United Nations on the question of the South African refugees in Lesotho. Dr Chefeke will hold consultations with the Lesotho Government on the current situation of the South African refugees in Lesotho. The Lesotho Government has also made representations to the United Nations secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, to intervene in the current border problems between Lesotho and South Africa, which had been caused by the South African authorities.

MOZAMBIQUE

Memorial Service Held for Soviet Geologists

MB251815 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] It is with deep sorrow that we address you, during this period of great pain for our two fraternal peoples, a period during which imperialism has once again struck a treacherous and destablizing blow against the peace-loving peoples. These were the words in Maputo this afternoon of the minister of mineral resources, Jose Carlos Lobo, who represented the Frelimo Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique at the memorial ceremony in memory of two Soviet geologists murdered by armed bandits in Zambizia Province. They are Victor Voronov and Misakir Zaidinov, who were working at the Mozambique mining enterprise in Morrua, (?Ile) district, in Zambezia Province. They were murdered when an armed gang attacked the installations of the enterprise at dawn on 21 August.

The minister of mineral resources added: We have come to say that we weep over these deaths. We weep over the lives of our two comrades who were violently taken. But we have also come to say that we know how to transform the tears and the grief into renewed force and courage to hold high the geologist hammer bequeathed to us by our comrades who fell for the cause of liberty and progress of humanity.

In turn, the deputy minister of geology of the USSR, who arrived in Maputo to attend the ceremony, emphasized: We have met on a very sad occasion, the murder of two comrades who were engaged in the development of Mozambique. The Soviet deputy minister also revealed that the bodies of the two comrades would leave for the USSR tomorrow.

The Soviet ambassador in Maputo, who also spoke at the ceremony, said that with this action the armed bandits and all their supporters are trying to intimidate not only the Soviet foreign aid workers, but also those coming from other nations, with the aim of forcing such workers to leave the People's Republic of Mozambique. But despite all this, he added, the Soviets would not be intimidated. Following this action, the Soviets will be further mobilized, and no kind of barbarity will extinguish their internationalist spirit, the diplomat asserted.

National Resistance Communiques Report Operations

Zambezia, Tete, Manica Provinces

MB191613 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 18 Aug 83

["War Communique" from the chief of General Staff of the Mozambique National Resistance — date not given]

[Text] Zambezia Province: On 10 May our forces fought a battle with the enemy forces in the Metepua, Regone (Antigo Posto) region. The enemy fled in the direction of Namarroi. Our forces killed three Frelimo soldiers and captured one pistol, three AK-47's, and burned one military vehicle.

On 28 May Mozambique National Resistance [RNM] forces attacked the Frelimo hideout in the (Albim), Morrumbala district. The enemy fled in dissarray in the direction of (Chimuda). Our forces captured one RPG-7 and five AK-47's, and killed five Frelimo soldiers. The enemy suffered many wounded.

On 2 July the glorious RNM forces inflicted yet another heavy defeat upon the enemy during an ambush. Our forces burned two military vehicles and captured six AK-47's, four belt-type automatic weapons, and one SKS.

Tete Province: On 19 July RNM guerrillas fought a battle with the enemy in the (Samoa) region. The enemy suffered three dead and withdrew. An enemy soldier by the name of (Sergio Samussone), 19 years old, surrendered to our forces during the fight. An assortment of military equipment, including one RPG-7 and four AK-47's, was captured.

Manica Province: On 19 July RNM forces ambushed a Frelimo column formed by three vehicles escorted by an armored car in the Grudja area, Bandula, on the (Missigauene) road. The enemy was totally annihilated. A total of 30 Frelimo soldiers were killed, and our forces burned all the vehicles. Our forces captured one RPD, one pistol, one MGG from the armored vehicle, and more than 20 AK-47's.

War and death to the enemy of the fatherland.

The struggle continues.

May, June Actions

MB241619 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 23 Aug 83

["War communique" from the General Staff of the Mozambique National Resistance — date not given]

[Text] In Zambezia Province, on 24 May, resistance forces ambushed Machel regime forces which were trying to mount a hot pursuit operation against them. The Machel regime enemy forces suffered four dead, after which they retreated. We captured three AK-47's, one RPG-7, and one SKS. This action took place near Morrua. On 8 June, our forces attacked the enemy position of Mulevala, where the enemy were forced to flee and abandon their position after suffering seven dead and two wounded. Various items of war were captured including two G-3's, five AK-47's and six handgrenades. On 18 June, at (Cumba), 15 km north of Morrumbala, Frelimo troops tried to attack one of our bases, but they were immediately repulsed and put to flight by the fire of our arms, retreating in disarray after losing nine dead and leaving behind 1 B-10 cannon, 24 rockets, and various other items of war.

In Sofala Province, on 16 June, a Machel regime military truck detonated an antitruck landmine, which completely destroyed

the truck and killed five Machel regime soldiers who were traveling in it. This took place on the road between Chitengo and Metuchira. On 13 June our forces clashed with Frelimo forces in the Camacho area, Lacerdonia. We captured 7 AK-47's, 11 handgrenades, 18 60-mm mortar rockets, and more military items, after punishing the enemy, killing nine of them.

In Inhambane Province, on 2 May, the glorious forces of the Mozambique National Resistance destroyed the enemy position of Chigubo, killing dozens of Machel regime troops and forcing the rest of the Frelimo garrison to flee. Our soldiers also captured large quantities of military supplies, including 205 cases of ammunition for AK-47's, 1 case of ammunition for MGG's, 70 RPG-7'S with rockets, 2 cases of handgrenades, 83 82-mm mortar rockets, 10 60-mm mortar rockets, and various enemy uniforms.

On 3 June, our forces clashed with Machel regime forces, killing four of the enemy and forcing him to retreat near Jangamo. Our forces captured 1 case of ammunition for AK-47's, 5 AK-47's, 10 rockets for RPG-7's, and various other military supplies.

On 8 June our soldiers clashed with Frelimo troops in the (Melolo) area. In this action alone 29 Machel regime troops were wiped out. After the clash we captured 23 82-mm mortar rockets, 7 60-mm mortar rockets, 4 RPG-7 rockets, and 37 AK-47's.

In Gaza Province on 12 June, one Machel regime vehicle, which was going to supply the People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique forces in Dindiza, detonated a landmine in the (Maimane) area. The truck was coming from Nalazi and was totally destroyed in the explosion, killing the three Machel soldiers traveling in it. On the following day, 13 June, a truck, which was going to deliver supplies to Frelimo troops at Nyazonia Base, also detonated a landmine, totally destroying the truck, which was coming from Bala Bala.

On 9 June a Machel regime military truck was trapped in an ambush in the (Changanine) area. The enemy vehicle was traveling from Maqueze. Our forces liquidated nine Frelimo soldiers and captured eight AK-47's, two Mausers, and more military items. The vehicle was later completely destroyed.

On 19 June we attacked the hideout of Machel forces in Mussica, where our glorious combatants killed 8 and wounded 23 of the communist enemy troops, who were forced to flee leaving their position in disarray. Our forces later captured large quantities of military supplies, including 26 AK-47's, 4 RPG's, and 2 60-mm mortars with 14 rockets.

In Maputo Province, on 20 June, resistance forces clashed with Frelimo enemy forces in the (Maziziue) area, where Machel regime troops fled after losing two colleagues. Our forces captured three AK-47's, one pistol, and an assortment of communication equipment and military documents.

'Red August' Campaign

MB251759 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 25 Aug 83

["Program on the Red August Campaign"]

[Excerpts] The Mozambique National Resistance has launched a large-scale offensive throughout Mozambique. The resistance codenames this massive campaign Red August, and it will hit every postion of the communist forces, which are occupying our country against the will of the people. The campaign is already under way, and tremendously successful actions have already been carried out from the south in the Moamba area up to Nampula, well in the northern region of the country.

In reprisal for our liberation actions, and in a demonstration of its cowardice, the Machel regime has already launched a wave of terror that is hitting defenseless, unemployed, and largely hungry members of the public. Showing their total disregard for human rights, the Moscow lackeys have launched their Operation Production, through which they are forcibly removing civilians from their homes and towns and forcing them to go to live in forced labor camps.

The Mozambique National Resistance is engaged in a struggle to the death to win the freedom of all Mozambique people. Up to the end of August we shall see a Mozambique in red, with the blood of communist mercenaries. The Mozambique National Resistance now issues a serious warning to all noncommunist countries and organizations who have their nationals working, aiding, and cooperating with the oppressive Machel regime: We will not accept any responsibility for the deaths of or injuries to foreign personnel who might automatically suffer in this intense campaign. The resistance forces do not commit atrocities, as at times they have been portrayed by the Machel regime's disinformation propaganda machine, but the size of the current campaign is of such nature that unless our forces are forewarned of the presence of foreign personnel by their respective enterprises or governments, their blood will certainly be shed, together with that of other communists who will be liquidated in the Red August campaign.

'Red August' Actions

MB241734 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 23 Aug 83

["War communique" from the General Staff of the Mozambique National Resistance — date not given]

[Text] We are already receiving at our newsdesk the results of the activities which are part of the intensive Red August offensive being mounted throughout the nation by our glorious forces

against the Maputo communist rats and their supporters. Accordingly, we are now in a position to announce the following actions that were carried out toward the end of July and the beginning of August:

Zambezia Province, 1 August 1983: Two military trucks belonging to the Maputo rats were ambushed and destroyed by our forces. Five Machel soldiers were killed. Our fighters also captured four AK-47 rifles, one pistol, one RPG-7, and a number of documents.

Tete Province, 3 August: Mozambique National Resitance fighters attacked and took over the (Capiringanje) enemy position, 80 km from the city of Tete. Over 30 Maputo solidiers were killed. We also captured another six, who surrendered to our forces as soon as the fighting started. Two [word indistinct] were also captured. Two [word indistinct] were also captured. The war materiel captured by our forces included 42 AK-47 rifles, 3 SKS's, 2 60-mm mortars, 50 60-mm shells, 7 boxes of ammunition for AK-47's, 90 RPG-7 rockets, and 60 handgrenades. Also, ten military trucks were burned, and a number of documents were captured.

Manica Province, 2 August: The towns of (Dakata) and Dombe suffered intensive mortar and heavy artillery fire from our forces directed against the Machel troop positions there. We inflicted heavy blows on both the (Dakata) and Dombe Frelimo positions.

Sofala Province, 27 July: We attacked and destroyed the position at Galinha, and our fighters severely distinguished ourselves as they severely punished the enemy. The location was abandoned by the Maputo rats, and it is today in the hands of our forces. On 3 August, the Machel troop position in Bandua, Buzi, fell under our mortar and artillery fire, and the rats suffered heavy losses. On 4 August, our forces, using explosives, sabotaged the Beira-Inhaminga railway line between Condue and Mazamba.

Gaza Province, 25 July: Machel troops in Maqueze came under our intensive mortar fire, resulting in a high number of enemy wounded and deaths. A number of military installations were also destroyed. On 1 August, a supply train was ambushed and burned by our fighters near Chicualacuala. The locomotive was completely destroyed. Three Frelimo rats accompanying the train were also killed. On 4 August, there was a clash between our soldiers and Machel troops in Macuacua, Manjacaze, during which our forces killed 17 enemy soldiers. Following this, the enemy retreated, leaving behind a large quantity of war materiel, including 15 AK-47's, 3 G-3's, 2 RPG-7's, and 1 pistol.

Maputo Province, 21 July: Following a clash near Magude, our forces killed three Frelimo soldiers and wounded a number of others. Four AK-47's, one SKS, and one RPG-7 with four rockets were captured. On 26 July, a vehicle was ambushed by our forces. Three rats belonging to the National People's Security Service in the vehicle were killed, and the vehicle was burned. The action took place near Mapulanguene in Magude. On 1 August, there was another clash in Mapulanguene during which our soldiers attacked an enemy force, which fled in disarrary following the death of six Machel soldiers.

August is already red month. At the end of the month, the Machel government will find its barracks and installations painted in its favorite color. Much blood of the rats will be shed, as well as that of the communist mercenaries, who will not be spared.

War and death to the enemies of the people.

The struggle continues.

Further 'Red August' Operations

MB241850 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 23 Aug 83

["War Communique" from the General Staff of the Mozambique National Resistance "within the framework of the Red August Intensive Campaign" — date not given]

[Text] Sofala Province, 3 August 1983: Our forces attacked and destroyed a position of the Machel troops at (Nhaziconja), near the bridge over the Buzi River at the national road No 1. Durign this action 18 Machel soldiers were killed and another 11 wounded. The following day, 3 August, our forces, with heavy artillery, attacked the Frelimo position at (Chigonja), near Vila Machado. A number of military installations belonging to the enemy were completely destroyed, along with three vehicles found there. Over 12 rats were killed during this attack.

On 11 August, the Machel troops' position at Mazamba town, near the railway station, was attacked, destroyed, and taken over by our heroic fighters. A supply train found at the station was completely destroyed. This objective is still in the hands of our fighters following the flight in disarray of the communist Frelimo soldiers toward Inhaminga, after they had suffered 14 deaths. In addition 18 AK-47's with 15 boxes of ammunition, 2 MGG weapons, and 1 Soviet-made radio transmitter were captured.

Gaza Province, 12 August: A column of Machel soldiers was ambushed by our forces along the Nalazi-Dindiza road, (?Gogo) location. A number of Maputo soldiers were killed and the following war materiel captured: 98 AK-47 rifles, with 10 boxes of ammunition, and 47 (BD) cannon shells. Also, three IFA military vehicles belonging to the Frelimo troops were burned by our fighters.

The struggle continues.

Machel Receives Portuguese Presidential Envoy

MB251454 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] President Samora Machel received Lieutenant Colonel Melo Antunes, special envoy of Portuguese President Ramalho Eanes, in Maputo yesterday. The special envoy of the Portuguese head of state handed Field Marshal Samora Machel a message from his Portuguese counterpart. Melo Antunes, who has been in the country's capital since Monday, has already met some

Mozambique officials, with whom he exchanged views on bilateral relations and the situation in southern Africa.

NAMIBIA

UN Secretary General Arrives in Windhoek for Talks

MB251628 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The secretary general of the United Nations, Dr Perez de Cuellar, has arrived in Windhoek, the capital of South-West Africa/Namibia, for discussions with parties inside the territory. Dr Perez de Cuellar said after a visit to the operational area in the north of the territory that he was personally satisfied to be in South-West Africa/Namibia to familiarize himself with the situation there. He said he hoped to find ways of implementing the UN plan for independence for the territory in cooperation with the parties in South-West Africa/Namibia.

Dr Perez de Cuellar will be having discussions in Windhoek with 13 internal parties. Four of the 17 parties invited originally to take part in the discussions rejected the invitation. The secretary general is scheduled to leave for the Angolan capital of Luanda tomorrow where he will meet the SWAPO leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

2 Parties Refuse Consultations

MB251046 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 25 Aug 83

[tTxt] At least two political parties in South-West Africa have indicated that they would not be meeting with Mr de Cuellar today because they were unhappy with the way in which they have been invited to take part in today's discussions. The two parties are the SWAPO-Democrats and the South-West Africa National Union. The Herstigte Nasionale Party has also indicated unhappiness with the meeting.

Meanwhile, the National Party of South-West Africa has decided on conditional participation in the State Council. The leader of the party, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said in Windhoek that despite the existing differences his party was prepared to take part in any other discussions on merit. The National Party would accept invitations to the proposed forums on condition that the recommendations regarding an interim or final constitution for South-West Africa be tested in a referendum among the various peoples of South-West Africa.

Meetings With Parties Held

MB251902 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The UN delegation's talks with the political parties in South-West Africa began early this afternoon in a Windhoek hotel, and the first consultation was with the leader of the SWAPO-Democrats, Mr Andeas Shipanga. Mr Shipanga initially said that he did not want to meet the UN delegation because the invitation had been issued through the office of the administrator-general, but he later agreed to attend after having been invited through an independent source, as he put it. After this afternoon's meeting, Mr Shipanga quoted de Cuellar as saying that considerable progress has been made in the quest for a South-West African settlement.

Apart from the SWAPO-Democrats, three other parties also refused to accept the administrator-general's invitation to consult with the UN delegation. They are the Herstigte Nasionale Party, the National Independence Party, and the South-West Africa National Union. A representative of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] gave the UN team a letter in which the alliance complained about the partiality of the world body. The DTA also complained about the fact that the South-West African political parties were each given such a short time to consult Dr Perez de Cuellar and his team, compared to the SWAPO and the DTA.

The leader of the South-West Africa National Party, Mr Kosie Pretorious, told a news conference after his meeting with Dr Perez de Cuellar that there could be no solution in the territory unless it recognized the multinational nature of the South-West African society. He said that for that his party rejected the UN Resolution 435.

Our representatives in Windhoek report that after their talks with Dr Perez de Cuellar, most of the parties were sceptical about the result of his visit. However, a spokesman for the internal wing of SWAPO said that apparent progress had been made in the search for a settlement. He also expressed misgivings about South Africa's unyielding demand for the withdrawal of all Cuban forces as a precondition for a settlement.

Mr Perez de Cuellar, who was the guest of the administrator-general, Dr Willie van Niekerk, in the Etosha Game Reserve last night, visted the hydroelectric scheme at Ruacana this morning before flying on to Angola for talks with President Dos Santos and SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma.

'Considerable Progress' Made

MB260657 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] The leaders of the political parties who met Dr Perez de Cuellar yesterday afternoon believe that considerable progress has been made toward solving the problems that lie in the way of the UN peace plan for South-West Africa. They said, however, that they could still see no speedy settlement in the territory. Dr Perez de Cuellar leaves for Luanda today where he will meet President Dos Santos of Angola and the SWAPO leader, Sam Nujoma.

SWAPO Member on Talks

MB251834 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1700 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] The internal wing of SWAPO has become the latest political party to meet UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in Windhoek. A member of the movement's executive, Nico Bessinger has told a news conference SWAPO will remain

the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people until proved otherwise in free and fair elections. Bessinger said de Cuellar told him that there had been progress in negotiations. Earlier, SWAPO-Democrat head Andreas Shipanga said he had been told there was considerable progress.

In another development, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance has refused to meet with De Cuellar, because of the short time allotted to each party. De Cuellar had seen party members for only 15 minutes. The DTA says, in its words, the short time allotted to each party ridicules the objective of the UN mission.

SWAZILAND

Prince Sozisa Acting Regent Following Decree

MB260837 Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail in English 26 Aug 83 p 2

[By Patrick Laurence]

[Text] The "Authorised Person," Prince Sozisa, has been forced to take over as de facto regent in Swaziland because Queen Ntombi, on whom the title was conferred, has refused to act as regent, according to well-placed sources. The clearest sign that Prince Sozisa is acting as regent was his role in issuing the special decree which placed royal affairs beyond the jurisdiction of the courts.

The decree — which achieved its objective when the Swazi High Court decided against delivering judgment on an application by the deposed Queen Regent, Queen Dzeliwe, for her dismissal to be declared null and void — should have been issued and signed by Queen Ntombi in her capacity as new Queen Regent. But, according to well-placed informants, Queen Ntombi refused to sign the special decree and Prince Sozisa, a member of the ruling cabal, was forced to do so.

The Swazi Cabinet under Prime Minister Bhekimpi Dlamini is understood to have taken a decision in favour of Prince Sozisa acting as regent. But Swaziland's governors may allow him to assume the functions of regent without issuing a formal declaration for fear that it may precipipate anxiety among the populace at large.

It is not clear exactly why Queen Ntombi, who is the mother of the heir to the throne, 16-year-old Prince Makhosetive, has refused to accept the regency. Some observers believe she is reluctant to take over as regent as long as the acrimony over the dismissal of Queen Dzeliwe continues. But she is also said to be reluctant to accept any public office until the three-year mourning period for King Sobhuza has ended. King Sobhuza died in August last year.

The strength of the ruling cabal — who ousted the former Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, in March, and Queen Dzeliwe little more than fortnight ago — is difficult to assess. It appears to have outmanoeuvred its opponents, to have retained the initiative and to have won the acquiescence — though not the popular support — of the public at large.

The role of the British-trained army and the police is clearly critical to the cabal's future. The commander of the 2,600-strong army, Colonel M. Ndzimandze, is a staunch ally, but many lower-ranking officers are said to be unhappy — particularly as they are understood to believe that their original oath of loyalty to King Sobhuza was transferred to Queen Dzeliwe.

The 1,500-strong police force is considered to be better disciplined and its 300-strong paramilitary component is regarded by knowledgeable observers as a crack unit. The police were generally sympathetic to the deposed Prince Mabandla during the previous palace coup, but in the end it accepted his deposition because it was nominally sanctioned by Queen Dzeliwe.

Students Demonstrate for Dzeliwe; 30 Arrested

MB260635 Mbabane The Times of Swaziland in English 26 Aug 83 pp 1,16

[Text] Riot police yesterday halted a demonstration of university students who were protesting against the removal of deposed Indlovukazi Dzeliwe in Manzini. At least 30 of the demonstrators were rounded up and loaded into police trucks and taken away. There were about 150 University of Swaziland students involved in the protest march. They were from both the Kwaluseni and Luyengo campuses. The demonstration was orderly and peaceful.

The students were rounded up at Mkhaleni outside Manzini as they were marching all the way back to the university campuses at Kwaluseni and Luyengo. The students began their protest march through the streets of Manzini at about 1:30 p.m. They marched up Masalesikhundleni street and then joined Nkoseluhlaza street on their way back out of town. They marched without incidents until they were at Mhlaleni when police trucks arrived.

Police ordered the students to disperse. The students defied the police order and continued on their way, forcing motorists to park on the side of the road. Police jumped off their cars and baton-charged the students who ran in all directions. Student sources said about 30 of the marchers had been taken by late yesterday afternoon. The sources said most of those taken in included the student leadership.

Students at Kwaluseni campus said the march had been organised by the Swaziland National Union of Students, which embraces students from all institutions of learning in the country. The rector of Kwaluseni Campus, Professor Sam Guma, said that he was not aware of the march by the students.

A meeting of the student body was due to be held at Kwaluseni last night. The students, during the protest march were carrying placards criticising the dismissal of former Queen Regent Dzeliwe. They were shouting slogans and demanding the reinstatement of the former Queen Regent. They also distributed some critical pamphlets.

Manzini police sources confirmed the arrests, but could not say exactly how many students had been taken in. When *The Times* left the police station in Manzini, senior police officers were addressing a parade of the police force at the back of the station. There was no immediate comment from police headquarters in

Mbabane. It is not known whether they would be charged or what they would be charged with.

The students also protested the following: The detention of former High Court Judge Douglas Lukhele and the Permanent Secretary for Agriculture, Mr Arthur Khoza; the dismissal of former Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla; the regent's decree which stopped the High Court from making a judgment on preliminary objections in the ousted Indlovukazi's application against her dismissal.

ZAMBIA

President Appeals to U.S. on Namibian Issue

MB260725 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 26 Aug 83

[Text] President Kaunda has appealed to the Reagan administration to drop its uncompromising stand on the Namibian issue to end the senseless waste of innocent lives. Dr Kaunda pointed out that the question of Namibia's independence had become one of the most tragic events in modern history because of the American stand.

He said because of America's (?about face) concerning Resoution 435, which had been adopted and accepted by the United Nations, the Namibian question had become complicated instead of remaining a straight forward issue of the people's [word indistinct] for freedom. The president said by introducing the Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola into the Namibian issue America had also brought an element of East-West conflict into the Namibian struggle. The president was speaking on the eve of Namibia Day, which falls today, (?reiterating) that Angola was a sovereign state which had the right to make decisions affecting its well being.

Kaunda Thanks PRC for Aid in Building Bridge

MB181341 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] President Kaunda has called on Zambians to fully exploit the vast investment potential along the new Serenje-Mansa-Samfya road and put it and the Luapula Bridge to good use. The president made the call today when he officiated at the handing over of the almost 3 km bridge on the Luapula River. He said that the bridge, together with the road, would open up further development in the area from Serenje across the Luapula Valley to Mansa and called on Zambians to turn the Luapula Valleyinto a green belt of rice and wheat fields. Dr Kaunda said that the bridge, which is built across three rivers — Luapula, (Lilimala), and (Muyoyo) — marked an important achievement to be proud of.

The president hailed the good and reliable relations Zambia has with China, saying that China was an all-weather friend that has stood by Zambia's side in times of need. President Kaunda asked the Chinese deputy prime minister, present at the ceremony, to convey Zambia's deep gratitude and appreciation to the Communist Party of China for the aid the Chinese accorded in the construction of the bridge. An agreement for the construction of the road was signed in 1974, and physical work started in June 1976, while construction of the bridge started in December 1978.

Prime Minister Meets With Visiting PRC Delegation

MB211231 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 21 Aug 83

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Mundia, has hailed the Chinese Government for funding many projects in Zambia through the economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. He said Zambia had projects in all human endeavors financed by the Chinese, which include the famous Zambia-Tanzania railway line, Tazara, [words indistinct]

Mr Mundia said this today when the 15-man Chinese economic delegation called on him. The team was led by Chinese state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, Comrade Chen Muhua. He told the delegation that met him on the resettling of loans to the Chinese Government that the party and his government was extremely grateful for the many economic projects the Chinese were financing in the country, adding that in all these projects Zambia had no fear on its part for paying back the loans. He described the Chinese people as great and humble people, saying that the extention of period for payment of the loan had allowed the Zambian Government a breathing space.

Announces Loan Payment Rescheduled

MB251219 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] China has rescheduled Zambia's debt worth 13 million kwacha due for payment for another 10 years with a grace period of 5 years. Prime Minister Nalunino Mundia made the disclosure in Lusaka last night at a dinner he hosted for the State Council and minister of foreign, economic relations, and trade, Comrade Chen Muhua. Mr Mundia explained that Zambia had now been given another 10 years to start paying for the Lusaka-Kaoma road. Mr Mundia who expressed the government's gratitude at China's assistance noted that it was (?touching) that China had also agreed to reschedule the loan for TAZARA [Tanzania Zambia Railway Authority] with another 10-year grace period.

The prime minister also presented the visiting minister with a copper tray showing the map of Zambia and other members of the delegation various types of presents at the signing ceremony of the rescheduling of Zambia's loans to China.